THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No 50. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

General Grant's Visit to New York and Brooklyn.

The Lieutenant-General's Reception by a New York Regiment.

THE GENERAL'S FIRST WOUND.

Narrow Escape from Fatal Injury By the Explosion of a Rifle.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lieutenant-General Grant's sojourn in the metropolis ended last evening. During the past week, since the arrival of General Grant in New York, the general public have been in a continual fever, fearing that the great chief of the armies of the United States would not receive the honors due his exalted rank and never to be forgotten services. The citizens of the Empire City, without distinction of party, have exhibited their gratitude in a most remarkable manner towards the calm and reticent soldier who, during the last three years, never despaired of the republic.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT YESTERDAY.

The General breakfasted at the Metropolitan with his family and staff. During the day General Grant visited his many friends in the city, and bade them good-by. Mr. A. T. Stewart received the General in the afternoon, and mutual courtesies were exchanged between a number of gentlemen and ladies who were present at the reception and General Grant.

GENERAL GRANT'S FIRST WOUND.

A curious and most unforeseen accident happened to General Grant yesterday, which fortunately resulted in only a trifling wound. A gentleman called at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of exhibiting to General Grant a rifle of an entirely new pattern. The rifle was about two feet in length, and resembled a pistol in construction, excepting that the cartridge was inserted at the breech. Owing to the novel construction of the new invention, General Grant took hold of it to examine the deadly instrument in an incautious manner, and, having inserted the cartridge, touched the trigger with a very slight pressure, causing the rifle to explode.

At the instant that the General touched the trigger, he had his left hand on the muzzle of the rifle, and a part of the cartridge entered his hand and lodged in the palm and thumb, wounding him in a serious manner. The scene of this unfortunate accident was in the private apartments belonging to General Grant, his aids and four children of the General being present. The ball lodged in the wall of the room, directly opposite to where General Grant was standing at the time of the accident. Colonel Badeaux, Colonel Porter, Colonel Hudson, Colonel Babcock, and Captain Dunn, of the General's staff, were also present at the time of the accident, and considerable alarm was manifested by Mrs. Grant and the officers belonging to the staff of the General, at the result of the inspection of the novel firearm.

Luckily, however, the children of the General were not in a position to receive the deadly charge of the weapon, and the great left-flanker exclaimed, as he received the fragment of the cartridge in his hand, "I am not hurt." The staff crowded around General Grant with congratulations on his fortunate escape, which the General received in a calm and cool manner, as if nothing had happened. The wound was dressed carefully by a surgeon, and nothing was said about the wound by any one present, fearing that an alarm might be created by the report that an accident had occurred to the General. The wound did not prevent General Grant from keeping his engagement during the evening.

DINNER IN BROOKLYN.

At half-past four the General and staff left the Metropolitan for the purpose of dining with Mr. Chittenden in Brooklyn. At five o'clock the party arrived at that gentleman's residence, after encountering the usual enthusiasm at the ferry boat. A number of the principal citizens of Brooklyn were present at the reception, and an appropriate address was made by Mr. Pierrepont, the President of the Brooklyn Club, on the occasion of the opening of some fine Madeira, one hundred years old, in honor of the second Lieutenant-General of the United States Army.

RECEPTION BY THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The 23d Regiment of Brooklyn gave a grand reception last evening to General Grant. The General had been induced to delay his departure for Washington in consequence of the pressing arguments of the committee appointed by the gallant 23d, a regiment which holds the same rank in the City of Churches that the renowned 7th does in New York. The uniform is similar, and, like the gallant grey coats of the Empire City, the 23d has proved, during the raid of Lee into Pennsylvania, that they were fully as capable of enduring the fatigues and dangers of a campaign in the field as any regiment bearing the colors of the proud State of New York.

THE DECORATION OF THE ACADEMY.

The Academy of Music was decorated in a most elegant and tasteful manner by accomplished artists engaged for the occasion. The boxes were draped with the American colors, with national shields arranged between the chandeliers. The proscenium boxes were also tastefully decorated with red, white, and blue bunting, covering busts of Washington, Clay, Webster, Sherman, Johnson, Grant, and Franklin. The stage was converted, for the occasion, into an immense tent, from which a large chandelier hung, festooned with evergreens and natural flowers. At the rear of the stage was a representation of a camp, with tents, streets, a fort, and directly in front a trophy of muskets, drums, cannon, and other warlike paraphernalia.

ENTRANCE OF GENERAL GRANT.

About 8½ o'clock General Grant entered the Academy, accompanied by a large number of distinguished military and naval officers. A barrier had been erected, fronting on the left proscenium box, and through this passage the procession defiled, General Grant, with his staff, taking their places directly opposite the proscenium box and inside the barrier. Colonel Porter, of General Grant's staff, assisted by Colonel Badeau, introduced the gentlemen and ladies who wished to be presented to General Grant, by name, as they passed in line.

The ceremony lasted about half an hour, and General Grant then retired to the upper box, where he witnessed the dancing for a short time before going to the Brooklyn Club. The entire affair reflected great credit on the officers and members of the gallant 23d, and was in every detail one of the most elegant and select receptions ever given in Brooklyn, being in every way worthy of the distinguished guest of the regiment. At 9 o'clock the promenade commenced, music being furnished by the 23d Regiment Band.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Among the distinguished guests present at the reception given by the regiment were the following gentlemen:—Major-General Butterfield, Brigadier-General Molyneaux, Captain Worden, U. S. N., Major-General Duryes, General Ruggles, U. S. A., General Roberts, Major Slipper, U. S. A., General Calvin E. Pratt, (Colonel of the Twenty-third), Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Major Chapman, Adjutant Hunter, Surgeon Wilson, Assistant-Surgeon Bennett, and Quartermaster Stoddard, of the Twenty-third Regiment.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE FAIR SEX.

At 9·25 the General left the Academy to go to the Brooklyn Club, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assemblage present in the Academy. As he was about to leave the edifice, Lieutenant Stoddart, of the 23d, made the inquiry of the General, "how he had enjoyed himself?" General Grant answered, "I am very much gratified." "I referred particularly to how you like the appearance of the ladies of Brooklyn, General." "I am very much pleased with them, and the 23d Regiment also," said the General, in answer to the Lieutenant's last interrogation.

BANQUET AT THE BROOKLYN CLUB.

Immediately after leaving the reception at the Academy the General was entertained by the members of the Brooklyn Club at their clubhouse in Clinton street. A magnificent banquet was in readiness, and the elite of Brooklyn were in attendance to do honor to the gallant soldier. There were no speeches made, the only ceremony being the introduction of General Grant to the company present by the President of the Club, Mr. Pierrepont, and Mr. Samuel McClellan. At half-past eleven o'clock the General and staff left the club-house and drove to the Fulton Ferry for the purpose of taking the cars to Jersey City for Washington.

Before leaving General Grant was presented with a magnificent bouquet for his own use, and another for Mrs. Grant. Every member of his staff also received a bouquet in addition from the Club. The General left on a ferry boat without his staff, but the captain of the boat, out of politeness to the great left flanker, directed his boat back to Brooklyn, and took the gentlemen on board, who feared that they were left behind.—*New York World.*

Magnificent Gift to Grant.

According to the suggestion made some weeks since, a number of the leading citizens of New York, representatives of its wealth and commercial influence, have presented Lieutenant-General Grant with a purse containing one hundred thousand dollars. Among the principal subscribers we may mention A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, J. B. F. Lanier, L. W. Jerome, and others. Thirty thousand dollars of the amount were used to discharge the mortgage on the General's house in Washington city, the balance, seventy thousand dollars, being invested in five-twenties.

Major-General Daniel Butterfield was the agent who collected and paid over the sum, an additional amount of two thousand dollars being tendered to the Lieutenant-General at the same time wherewith to purchase a landau. The money was presented without ceremony. General Grant, since the close of the war, has been presented as follows:—

By citizens of Philadelphia, with a house and furniture, valued at	$30,000
By the citizens of Galena, Ill., a house, furniture, and that "sidewalk," valued at	15 000
With swords and equipments to the value of	10,000
Horses	10 000
Library by citizens of Boston	5,000
In cash from the citizens of New York	100,000
Total	$170,000

The total of this sum is less than the annual income of the estates presented to the Duke of Wellington by the British Government and people. It will doubtless be remembered that, after the battle of Waterloo and the fall of Napoleon, the English Parliament voted an estate to the Iron Duke, to cost two hundred thousand pounds, or a million of dollars (not in greenbacks, but gold). The Duke was to select his estate. Several were offered him, many of them princely. Among others was one offered by an old nobleman who had two, and who prided himself on the extent and condition of the one which he would be only too proud to have the Duke accept.

The Duke was invited to examine it, and promised to do so. When he came down from London for that purpose the old Lord happened to have a severe attack of the gout. He sent explanations and many apologies to the Duke, and said that as he could not come himself he had sent his steward or head man to show him the "farm." "Very well," said the Duke, "all right;" and off the pair started to see it. Several hours after leaving his lord the steward returned, covered from head to foot with dust and mud, and panting as if he had made the tour on foot instead of on horseback.

He explained to his lordship that he had started off with the Duke and his orderly. "That is," said the steward, "the Duke started off, and I and his orderly managed to keep within sight and hailing distance of him, and that was all. I don't know what he thought, or how he liked the estate, but the last I heard of him was his shout to me to tell your lordship that he would take it."

Grant and the Iron Duke have certain peculiarities in common. Neither will ever be noted for loquacity. Like Wellington, Grant says little in return for the gift proffered him, except that "he'll take it," and goes about his business. And so the whole matter is all right, except that the gift is not half large enough, but will do for the present.—*New York Herald.*

ROBBERY OF COUPON BONDS FROM A PHILADELPHIAN.

How they Were Traced and Recovered in New York—A Nassau Street Broker Arrested—Spencer Pettis in Custody—Interesting Examination Before Justice Dowling, Etc.

A very interesting case, involving the robbery of United States five-twenty coupon bonds to the amount of $3000, came before Justice Dowling for examination on yesterday. The facts as developed by the investigation show that in July, 1863, there were stolen from Lewis Sonneborn, of No. 2017 Amber street, Philadelphia, three thousand dollars' worth of United States coupon bonds which he had but a few moments previous purchased of Jay Cooke & Co., at their office in Philadelphia. Every exertion was used by Mr. Sonneborn toward the recovery of his money, but without avail.

Advertisements were published and legal advice procured. J. Warren Coulston, attorney and counsellor at law, took the matter in hand, and at his advice Mr. Sonneborn wrote to the Treasury Department relative to the stolen bonds. After the lapse of some time a clue was obtained which led to the conclusion that the bonds, or a portion thereof, were in the possession of L. S. Lawrence & Co., brokers, No. 104 Nassau street, New York city. Messrs. Sonneborn and Coulston came to this city, procured the assistance of police officers, and finally through the arrest of Mr. L. S. Lawrence recovered a portion of the stolen bonds, as is shown in the testimony given before Justice Dowling.

At the examination yesterday, Assistant United States District Attorney Courtney appeared on behalf of the Treasury Department and Mr. Sonneborn. Counsellor Chambers for Lawrence & Co. Spencer Pettis was in custody at the Court, charged with having disposed of the bonds to the parties from whom Lawrence & Co. procured them. William F. Howe appeared for Pettis.

The first witness called was Lewis Sonneborn, who gave his testimony as follows:—

In 1868 I purchased some five-twenties coupon bonds; I paid for them in June, and received them in July from Jay Cooke & Co.; there were six of them; the numbers were 24 289 up to 24,294, inclusive; they were taken from my possession about two minutes after I had left Jay Cooke's office; I do not know by whom they were taken; since they were taken from me, I have endeavored to learn their whereabouts; the two bonds shown me here are, I think, the ones stolen from me.

Mr. Courtney—State if there has been any alteration in them.

Mr. Howe—I would like to ask the Court if my client is charged with stealing these bonds?

Mr. Courtney—Who does the gentleman appear for?

Mr. Howe—I appear for Mr. Pettis.

Mr Courtney—I am not examing Mr Pettis.

Mr. Howe—Mr. Pettis was brought here this morning to answer a complaint; but there is no complaint made against him, and before we go any further I object to the question

Judge Dowling—What is your objection?

Mr Howe—He asks if these bonds taken from him were altered before he shows that they have been altered.

Mr. Courtney—I will put the question in this manner. Since you purchased those bonds, and since the time they were taken from you, have they been altered?

Witness—Yes, sir; this eight was a two when I had them; the figure two has been erased and an eight substituted, so that they read Nos 24 890 and 24 894; the first intimation I had of their whereabouts was in the fall of 1865; I received a letter from the Treasury Department, which stated that the coupons had been paid from the Treasury here to the account of L. S. Lawrence & Co.; I have never seen them until to-day, here

Cross-examined by Mr Howe—Will you swear positively these bonds shown here are yours? By the information I got from the Treasury Department that the coupons came from New York, and that they had duplicate coupons; I believe they are mine.

Mr. Howe—Will you look at that bond, No. 24,890.

Judge Dowling—I don't think, Mr. Howe, there is any necessity for you to cross-examine this witness, you might as well wait until something is proven of your client.

Mr. Howe—Very well, sir.

J. Warren Coulston was next called and sworn. He said:—I reside at No. 1504 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; was in New York during the present month; I met Mr. Lawrence for the first time on Friday, the 17th of February; I saw him at his place of business in Nassau street; I called there in company with Mr. Wooldridge, Detective of the Sixth Ward Station; both of us had conversation with him; I was present during all the conversation between Mr. Lawrence and Wooldridge; Mr. Wooldridge said in substance as follows:—"Mr. Lawrence, I am a detective; I came here on official business; in 1863 six five-twenty coupon bonds were stolen and brought to New York, and their numbers changed. We have traced them to your possession, and are here for the purpose of demanding these bonds from you."

Mr. Lawrence replied that he hadn't the bonds.

Mr Courtney—What else did he say?

Witness—He said he never had the bonds. After some general conversation, unimportant in his character, I said to Mr. Lawrence, "We know that you have these bonds; they have been traced to your possession." He replied to me, "You had better take care how you make assertions of that kind."

Mr. Chambers—Wait one moment. I appear here for Mr. L. S. Lawrence. Mr. Courtney is offering evidence of some conversation between Mr. Lawrence and a detective. I presume upon the return of a search warrant you will not suppose the guilt of any party until a complaint against that party has been made. Mr. Courtney is introducing evidence which indirectly stabs the reputation of a business man. I think this conversation is improper until a proper charge has been made before a proper tribunal. We don't like to have them produce evidence which casts suspicion upon the character of Mr. Lawrence. I object to such evidence. Mr. Lawrence bought these bonds in good faith and paid their full value for them.

Justice Dowling—I cannot exclude any testimony as to conversation between Mr. Lawrence and the officer. He was there on official business. What is it you wish me to do?

Mr. Chambers—I object to the testimony as to detailing the interview with the witness and the detective.

Justice Dowling—I must admit it.

Mr. Chambers—Mr. Lawrence does not keep a junk shop; he is a banker.

Justice Dowling—There are more honest men, I guess, among the junk dealers than among the bankers. You will have an opportunity to show the innocence of your client in good time.

Mr Courtney—I will say but a word or two. I never saw Mr. Lawrence before to-day. He may be an honest man. There is evidence in this case which shows that Mr. Lawrence, to use the mildest term, had a knowledge that these bonds were altered and counterfeited. I don't know that Mr. Lawrence is entitled to more consideration than ordinary people. There has been more crime and more fraud perpetrated upon the rights of the community by persons calling themselves bankers and brokers than by any junk men, or even the inhabitants of the Five Points. I shall show that when the attention of Mr. Lawrence was called to these bonds, he said he never had seen, heard, or known of them. If he had intended to perform his duty he would have delivered them up. He subsequently admitted that he had sold some of them, and that he knew where to find more. One of them was found in his possession. If we can show these facts, is is then the duty of Lawrence, if he can, to show where he got them. I am here only to produce the testimony, and then leave it to the Court to decide.

Justice Dowling—The witness may repeat whatever conversation transpired between Mr. Lawrence and the officer.

Witness—I replied that I understood my position; knew what it was about, or we should not be so positive; Detective Wooldridge then said, "Well, Mr. Lawrence, we came here for those bonds; will you deliver them or not?" Mr. Lawrence then said, "Well, gentlemen, I acknowledge I bought twenty-five hundred dollars of these bonds; I sold a thousand and bought them again, and sold another thousand, and know where there is a thousand; and can get it; that is if you give me a chance; but if you are going to be ugly about it, I can be ugly also," or words to that effect; then Mr. Wooldridge produced his search-warrant, and said he had an unpleasant duty to perform, and must do it; we all three walked to the fire-proof safe, and as Mr. Lawrence took out the papers Mr Wooldridge stood by me, and we together examined the papers, I opening the papers and handing them; up to this time we had found none of the missing bonds; I then said to Mr. Lawrence we know that you have these bonds, and you can facilitate matters by producing them, and save us a great deal of trouble; he opened a drawer in the fireproof safe, and took out a $500 bond and threw it on the desk and said, "This is the only one of the bonds I have;" the number was 24 890; we looked at it to see if it answered the description of one of our altered bonds, and we found that an alteration had been made in the body of the bond and also in the coupon attached; Mr. Wooldridge took possession of the bond, and we continued our search through the safe without finding any of the bonds; I asked Mr. Lawrence if he had a box in bank; he replied he had; Mr. Wooldridge and myself accompanied him to the Nassau Bank, and brought two boxes to his office and examined them, without finding any of the bonds; Mr. Wooldridge then took Mr Lawrence into custody and brought him before Justice Dowling; when Mr. Lawrence produced the bond he said he could get another $500 bond by Monday; Captain Jourdan got it I believe; I heard Mr. Lawrence say to Captain Jourdan that he could get him others on Saturday last, making four in all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers—I am an attorney at law; Mr. Sonneborn employed me in 1863; we have been engaged more or less since that time; I first came to New York on the 17th of February; before I came to New York we obtained a clue as to where these bonds were; Mr Sonneborn received a letter from Mr. Rodman, of the Treasury Department; when I came here I learned that the bonds had been paid to Lawrence by the Treasury Department; I learned it from Captain Walling; from information I received from Captain Walling I was told what our evidence would be; I had possession of some of those coupons after I came to New York; I received them from the Treasury Department; these are the coupons (witness produces ten coupons); after the warrant was issued we went at once to Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Chambers—What was said?

In reply to this question the witness detailed the interview as given in his direct examination.

Q. Did Mr Lawrence say in substance that there was no necessity for reading the search-warrant? A. I probably forgot to state that Mr Lawrence did not say before we went to the safe that he had one of the bonds; he produced this $500 bond himself after I had told him to save us trouble; he had quite a number of bonds, mostly seven-thirties; he had some four or five five-twenty bonds.

Re-direct—Did Mr. Lawrence offer to show you this bond before you informed him that you had a warrant? No, sir; and not then did he propose to deliver them until we had searched the safe.

Mr. Courtney—Was it not until after you informed him you had the warrant that he said they had bought them in a fair and square way?

Witness—Yes, sir; he did not say from whom he bought them; I think we did not ask him; I learned subsequently from him from whom he bought them; he did not state how he would settle, whether it would be our bonds or money.

Re-cross-examined—Mr. Lawrence said he did not want any trouble about them.

Judge Dowling—Did Mr. Lawrence tell you from whom he bought them? A. I think he did

Q. From whom? A. Farrar & Lyons No. 61 South street; they had bought them from a spencer bets.

Mr Irvin T. Rodman, sworn—I am a clerk in the United States Treasury Department; have been there some three years; I have seen these coupons before; have had them in my possession; they were paid on that date to L L Lawrence & Co; the next payments were made on April 20, 1864, and November 20, 1864; another payment was made in May, 1865 and they were due again in November, 1865, but I cannot say that they were paid; I have received a letter from Washington on the subject; there has been an alteration which is quite apparent; I do not think I should have any difficulty in detecting the forgery; I was a broker before I entered the Treasury Department; in my opinion a person would have but little difficulty in discovering the alteration; I have no knowledge that Mr. Lawrence himself secured the payment on the coupons; I have his receipt; the paper shown is a schedule made out by Mr. Lawrence, and sent down by him; it is customary for brokers to send such; it is the custom of the department not to pay coupons the number of which have been altered; if a clerk receives them it is his duty to refuse payment; the coupons presented to the department were paid; I don't know what clerk in the office paid these coupons; I don't know whether Mr Lawrence presented the coupons himself or not; the clerk who paid them did not detect the alteration.

Mr Courtney—I suppose he was green and did not know his business.

Mr. Sonneborn recalled—In November, 1865, I received a letter from the Treasury Department in relation to these coupon bonds; the letter shown me is the one I received

Mr Courtney—I propose to introduce that letter as evidence.

Justice Dowling—I suppose there is no question about the loss of these bonds?

Mr Chambers—Oh, no, sir.

Mr Courtney—My object is to show that Mr Lawrence had these bonds; that one of them was found in his possession, and that he afterwards promised to procure others and deliver them to Captain Jourdan, but declined to do so by advice of counsel.

Mr. Chambers. When I was retained as counsel I was told of this promise, and I objected to it, and instructed him to decline delivering them up, as he had purchased them in good faith; when I came up this morning as counsel I had no idea that a complaint would be made against Mr. Lawrence; I have been surprised at the course of the prosecution; I have been counsel for Mr. Lawrence for years, and I have such knowledge of this transaction that it would be improper for me to appear as counsel and witness; I shall employ counsel for Mr. Lawrence as I will be called as a witness.

Mr. Courtney—I propose that we go on with the other witnesses, and reserve Mr. Chambers until the last.

Mr. Chambers—It is a delicate position for a man to occupy.

Mr. Courtney—I don't want to pass it on.

Mr Chambers—They being my bankers, I will say that some of them were purchased by me, and the coupons collected by me and went into my pocket. (Laughter)

Mr. Courtney—Well, that is our case.

Mr. Chambers—The defense of this case will occupy some time, and I must ask that it be adjourned that other counsel may be procured for Mr. Lawrence.

Justice Dowling—Under the circumstances, then, the case will have to go over.

Mr. Howe—There is no evidence against Mr. Pettis No one is here to make complaint. I can't see what connection my client has got with the case. He is not incorporated in this charge. He is only mentioned in the conversation

Justice Dowling—The responsibility is placed upon me now, and I will take it. I will keep Mr Pettis

Mr. Howe—Upon what grounds? Your Honor does not wish to do injustice.

Justice Dowling—I will commit no injustice. From information I have received I must have evidence. Is Mr. Lyons here?

Mr. Lyons stepped forward and was sworn. He said:—I do business at No. 91 South street; I have seen these bonds before; I bought five bonds of that character.

Justice Dowling—From whom did you obtain them?

Witness—From F. S. Pettis; my partner disposed of them to L. S. Lawrence & Co.; it so appears upon our books; it is a usual cash entry, credited to Lawrence & Co.

Mr. Howe—I now ask that Mr. Pettis may be allowed to show how he came in possession of these bonds.

Justice Dowling—Your question is inconsistent. I will not grant it. I will hold Mr. Pettis in $5000 bail, and Mr. Lawrence also.

Henry G Lyons became Mr. Lawrence's bondsman, and Pettis, who could not procure bail, was committed to await the result of the examination, which will be continued at 9 o'clock next Monday morning.

Habeas Corpus in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—Writs of habeas corpus were issued to-day by Judge Ballard, of the District Court of the Southern States, for the bodies of Captains Reed and Lennon, who were lately fined and committed to jail in Campbell county for the protection of the polls at the last election. The cases are important, and will present the whole subject of the powers of the military where martial law prevails. Eminent Union lawyers have volunteered their services to General Palmer to represent the accused.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, February 27.—A collision occurred on the Erie road yesterday, at Lordville, between the express and a freight train. A brakesman was killed. The engineer and conductor of the freight train were arrested, and held to answer a charge of manslaughter.

Accident to Lieutenant-General Grant.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Lieutenant-General Grant was accidentally shot in the hand yesterday by the explosion of a new rifle, which he was examining. The wound is not serious, and did not prevent his attending the reception at Brooklyn last evening. He left last night for Washington.

From Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 27.—The steamer *Oceanus*, which went ashore on Tegher's Island on Friday night, hauled off early this morning and started for New York in tow. Her cargo had previously been taken out in good condition.

Judicial Decision.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Judge Barnard has decided that the Courts have no authority to discharge minors from the army, that power resting alone with the Secretary of War.

Changes in the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The *Tribune* says that three members of the Cabinet who contemplated resigning have concluded to await the action of the President, but it is not improbable that he will remove one of them in a few days.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Sales of Cotton to-day 1600 bales; low Middlings, 42@43c; Middlings, 45@46c. Sugar, fair to partly fair, 10½@15c.; Molasses, prime to choice, 90@92½. Gold opened at 135½@136, and closed at 135½@135¾. Sterling Exchange, 145½@146. Francs, 890. Freights to New York, 3c; to Liverpool, 11-16d.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour firmer with an advancing tendency; sales of 8000 barrels State at $6·60@8; Ohio, $8@10 75; Western, $6·65@10; Southern firmer; sales of 600 barrels at $8·70@15 50; Canada firmer; sales of 350 barrels at $7 50@10·50. Wheat closed at an advance of 1@2c; sales of 5000 bushels new amber State, $2 32. Mixed Corn advanced 2c. Beef steady. Pork steady at $27·37½@28·50. Lard steady at 17@19c. Whisky dull, but firm.

—The petition for the pardon of R. M. T. Hunter has been approved by the Virginia Legislature.

THIRD EDITION

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

FOUR STEAMBOATS BURNED

LOSS OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—The steamers *Dictator*, *Luna*, *Leviathan*, and *Peytona* were burned at the levee to-night, together with a large amount of freight. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night, but will probably reach $500,000. The three latter boats belonged to the Mississippi Steamship Company.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Public Funeral of Hon. G. W. Smythe—Temporary Exemption Law—Discussion of the Secession Ordinance—The Indian Tribes—Mercantile Affairs, Etc.

GALVESTON, February 24.—The funeral of the Hon. George W. Smythe was attended by the convention *en masse*. A resolution of condolence and respect was adopted. The deceased is pronounced to have been one of the ablest statesmen of Texas, and his death is regarded as a public calamity.

In the convention a resolution was referred to exempt certain property from attachment and forced sales on execution for twelve months.

A minority report, declaring the Secession ordinance null and void, was discussed and referred.

A resolution requesting the Government to provide, by treaty with the Indian tribes, to secure protection to the white settlers, and secure relief from the general Government against Indian incursions, was also introduced.

Arrived, steamer *Senator*, from Boston. The *Saragossa*, from New York, is discharging. The steamer *Georgia* will sail for New York in a few days.

Cotton firm; Middlings 31c. There is still a large quantity of unemployed tonnage in port. Freights to New York ⅜c; to Liverpool ⅛d. Business is generally dull.

THE FENIANS.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The *Herald's* Toronto special despatch says that reports from an English detective at Pittsburg state that General Sweeney's plan is to make a demonstration against Canada about the middle of March, with a small force, and strike New Brunswick via the Maine frontier with his main column.

Colonel O'Mahony in a card denounces as untrue the rumor that he was about to dismiss Mr. Killian, and declares that he considers the latter worth more to the Brotherhood and to Ireland than the whole so-called Senate together.

Indignant Note from the Head Centre.

To the Editor of the Herald.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, February 26.—I beg leave to call your attention to the following statement in your issue of this morning, and request your insertion in the *Herald* of to-morrow of my unqualified contradiction thereof, as it has not the slightest foundation in fact. It is there asserted that "O'Mahony is about to dismiss Killian, in response to a sentiment very general among the party."

This I pronounce to be altogether untrue, both with regard to my esteemed friend and talented fellow-worker, Mr. Killian, and with respect to my own estimation of "the party" represented at the late anti-Fenian and anti-Irish gathering at Pittsburg. I never did, nor do I now, contemplate the dismissal of Mr. Killian from the office which he fills in the F. B. with so much ability and honesty; and so far from responding to any "sentiment" entertained by the "party" in question in his regard, I here deliberately declare that I consider Mr. Killian of more present worth to the F. B., and of more future promise to Ireland, than the entire of the so-called Senate.

From the conduct pursued by the "party" for some time past, with respect to the Fenian cause, and from its total disregard of truth, justice, and honor, I would consider myself false to my country's cause and my own self-respect were I ever to enter into any compromise whatever with it, either individually or collectively.

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

Indignant Letter from John McCafferty.

NEW YORK CITY, February 25, 1866.—To the Fenians of America.—Brothers:—In the telegraphic reports of the proceedings of the Pittsburg Roberts-Sweeney Convention published in this day's New York papers, it its stated that "an envoy from Ireland" was present in that "Congress"—thus leading the public to believe that James Stephens and the Fenians "in the gap" recognize W. R. Roberts and party.

I beg leave to say that no man in America to-day has seen Stephens at a later period than myself; and I know that no envoy from him has been sent to that convention. A man may have presented himself, claiming to be from Ireland, with news; but if any such person pretends that there is any connection whatever between himself and James Stephens, or the I. R. B., or any portion thereof, I hereby pronounce him an impostor and a traitor to the cause of Ireland. I have been charged with the duty of assuring our brothers here that James Stephens and our friends at home regard the Roberts faction as out-side of the Fenian Brotherhood, and traitorous to our cause. I am, Brothers, fraternally yours, JOHN MCCAFFERTY.

Captain I. R. A. and Military Envoy.

A Fenian Military Movement.

A secret military council of the O'Mahony faction of the Fenian Brotherhood, consisting of about one hundred and twenty-five military men, has been sitting for a few days past in Mozart Hall. The council adopted a long series of resolutions, recognizing the ability and integrity of James Stephens, and approving John O'Mahony, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and agent of the Irish Republic in America; condemning the secession of the Senate; and calling upon every member of the Brotherhood to purchase at least one $20 bond of the Irish Republic, in order to meet "the present necessity."

A letter was received from the Great Centre, James Stephens, stating that his letters of the 22d and 23d of December last were not forgeries.

An address was adopted, appealing to the Brotherhood to put the members of this "military council" in the field while they have life and energy. It adds:—"This is the age for action. A few short years will pass away, and the Irish officers of experience will have gone to their graves, or become old and beyond the power to strike. Now is the day, now is the hour. We must strike at once, for delay is more than dangerous."

An opportunity will be given the Brotherhood to take a large number of the $20 bonds. In the meantime it is promised that the military council will make an immediate demonstration on Ireland.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 26th.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, February 27, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices are steady. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 99. 104 was bid for 6s of 1881; 102¼ for 5-20s; and 93¾ for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86¾; new City 6s at 91¼@91½; and old ditto at 87¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 32¼@32¾, an advance of ¼; and common do. at 26@26¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57, an advance of ¼; Reading at 50¼; Minehill at 54½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30¼@30¾, a slight advance. 117 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30½ for Little Schuylkill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; and 43½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Spruce and Pine sold at 55; 73 was bid for Second and Third; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 68 for West Philadelphia; 34¾ for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 21 for Union.

Canal shares are unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52; 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 28½ for Mechanics'; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Oil shares there is little or nothing doing.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Balances late in the day were offered among bankers at 7 per cent.; but lenders among the banks and bankers had no lack of borrowers at this rate on call. In commercial paper there is no change, for the better and best names pass at 7½@8; good at 9@10; fair at 10@15 per cent.; and some as high as 18 per cent. The bank statement shows a further contraction of legal tender and a large decrease in deposits. Long engagements for money are avoided, and moderate interest with safety is the rule with lenders in and out of bank.

"Currency has commenced to flow from the West to New York. There is little produce coming, and the indications are that rates for money in the western cities will be higher than have been quoted for some time."

—The following is from the "Cotton Circular" of Neill Brothers & Co., dated New York, February 21:—The writer recently arrived from the South, and has not since had time to look very closely into the statistics of the trade. Our last circular was dated the 15th of January, at New Orleans. Up to nearly that time it had been supposed that a conjunction of open rivers from all points might, for a few weeks, bring in receipts of 80,000 to 100,000 bales weekly, and greatly depress the market. But it then became evident that although the receipts might, for a few weeks, be maintained on their previous scale, the exhaustion of the main lines of communication was such as to probably balance any further increase in the supply from the tributaries. This is just what has since occurred, although the Red River, which was then failing, has since been up and delivering some quantity. The total receipts amount to about 1,750,000 bales since the end of the war, and we see no reason to doubt that the further receipts will reach or exceed 350,000 bales, carrying the receipts up to, or perhaps rather over, our estimate of 2,100,000 bales."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday remarks of monetary affairs:—

"The money market to-day was very quiet. Notwithstanding the fact that all obligations due to-morrow had to be met to-day, no particular pressure was felt on the market, and currency was reported to be easy at 10 per cent. per annum. Street rates were steady at 1½@2 per cent. per month, but the transactions at such rates were very light.

"Eastern exchange is in active demand, and firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were in demand among bankers at a premium of 50 cents per thousand. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and some of the bankers have had to express currency to New York within the past two days."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	U S 7 30s June	99	300 sh Catawissa	24¾
$500	do July	99	100 sh do s10	26¼
$1000	do July am	99	200 sh do lots	26
$12000	Penna 5s	86¼	400 sh StNch Cl s30	8¾
$1000	City 6s, old	87½	200 sh do b30.	9
$3000	do new	91¼	5 sh Acad Music	50½
$600	do new lts	91½	145 sh Lehigh Navb5	52
$600	do mun lts	91½	8 sh do	52
$1000	do mun	91¼	100 sh Penna R lots	57
$2000	Pa R 2d mort	93	47 sh do. s5wn lts	57
200 sh	Cata pf b5	22½	100 sh Reading s60	50½
100 sh	do	22¼	15 sh Minehill	54½
100 sh	do b30	22½	200 sh Ph & E lts b5	30½
100 sh	do b30	22½	200 sh do b10	30½
100 sh	do b10	22½	200 sh do b30	30½
100 sh	do s60	22½	100 sh do b15	30½
100 sh	do	22¼	400 sh N Y & Mid lts	6½
100 sh	do b30	22½	200 sh Fulton lots	7
100 sh	do	22½	2 sh Spr and P	35
200 sh	do lots s10	23½		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh	Ph & Ch R	½	200 sh Reading s60 50½
200 sh	Phil & Prov	1·2	500 sh Walnut Isl b30 3·3
100 sh	Am Gas Pf 2d	1·2	500 sh Mount Farm 47½
100 sh	Maple Shade	4·56	100 sh McClintock 1 3-16

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	133½	137½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	127	128
Pennsylvania Currency	40	80
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCH

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cattle Plague—The Possibility of the Pestilence Coming Here.

From the Times.

The murrain among cattle in Great Britain has reached an alarming extent. Since July last, 130,000 head have been attacked, of which only 15,000 have recovered. The pecuniary loss is estimated at about $7,000,000 in our present currency.

History shows us that some of the great murrains of the past have carried off millions of cattle in some countries, leaving almost a desolation behind. In England now it is said that many farms are nearly abandoned, and poverty has followed this fearful pestilence where comfort used to dwell. The poor rates are increasing, rents cannot be paid, and a panic has seized the whole country. Parliament has found it necessary to discuss the cattle plague before it took up Fenianism, or the American question, or reform.

The great landed class find themselves struck in one of the important sources of their wealth—the herds of their tenants—the loss of which threatens both their rents and their freedom from poor-rates. The towns and cities dread—what to an Englishman would be as bad as a pestilence—a meat famine. Prices of beef have risen immensely, and it is expected that good beef will soon be sixty-two cents, in gold, a pound in the London market. The business community look uneasily to this disease as a precursor, in its effects, of a financial panic, and the conservatives tear its influence on the laboring classes. It is no doubt a tremendous calamity to Great Britain, nor have as yet any means been discovered for lessening it.

Those cattle seem to do the best which are kept entirely alone. When the disease has fairly discovered itself in a herd the only course seems to be to slaughter all not yet attacked, so as to be able to make use of the carcasses; and as a general thing those that are sick should be immediately killed, and all remnants of the body be carefully buried or burned, so as not to convey the infection to others. A strict quaranline and separation are attempted to be enforced, but with little success in many cases. The experiment of vaccination, which for a time seemed to promise well, is now, we believe, considered a failure. Nothing as yet has been discovered which appears likely to check the plague.

The feeling against the Government is bitter and excited, for not having organized some common means through the country of alleviating or remedying the disease, and for not having appointed a scientific commission to experiment on its cure.

No doubt the meat famine will be met in England by immediate imports from every country which can export beef with profit to the United Kingdom. The freedom from the restrictions on trade has put Great Britain in a wonderful condition to bear any such loss, and to receive importations from the whole world. Salted meats too will come in, and especially those canned and preserved meats which are now so economical a means of condensing the cheap product of the savannahs of South America.

But the question for us in America will soon be—Will the cattle plague come here? What shall we do to avert it?

A murrain over a pastural and agricultural country like ours would be an immeasurable calamity, and no means should be spared to prevent it, or to ascertain methods of curing it. The early passage of the law preventing all importation of animals from abroad was a wise measure. Still the malady may creep in through the importation of hides or skins, or by ships' cows, or in some unexplainable mode.

We trust that our agricultural societies and wealthy farmers will early take the matter up, and appoint committees of investigation to obtain all the latest results of science in the treatment and the means of averting the pestilence. The State Legislatures should do the same, and even the formation of a Congressional committee would not be an unwise movement for an object so vitally affecting the interests of the whole nation.

It is asserted that the French method of treatment has been far more successful than the English. This claim should be examined, and the facts ascertained. We hope and trust that we shall escape the cattle plague; but if we do not, let us be all forewarned and forearmed.

Decimal Currency, Weights, and Measures.

From the World.

By the adoption of a decimal currency, America has brought her financial computations within the four fundamental processes of arithmetic, lightening the labors of the accountant to a degree which, though imperceptible on a small scale, on the large one, throughout the country and the year, doubtless amounts to a saving in time and money which would astound us if it could be tabulated in figures. It remains for us to banish "Reduction" from the arithmetics altogether, and the only wonder is that we did not complete the work when we invented dollars and cents.

The labor-and time-economizing Yankee feels a sort of contempt for his landlord in Liverpool when he sees him footing up the items of his bill under the three heads of £ s. d., dividing the amount of the first column by twelve, and the second by twenty. What consistency, then, is there in the patience with which, after chaining off the number of rods between a hundred separate pairs of field-stakes, he divides the sum of all the measurements by three hundred and twenty to get the total perimeter of his tract in miles? How can he rest contented with a system under which the odd ounces on the tail end of fifty different invoices of butter must be footed up and divided by sixteen before he knows how many pounds he has—even the poor attempt at something like decimal ease and compactness breaking down entirely under the pressure of that arithmetical bull by which a hundred weight becomes a hundred and twelve weight, and twenty hundred is made to mean twenty-two hundred and forty? Why should he laugh at the Cockney's "bobs" and "joes" and "canners," or the "piculs" and "taels" of the Japanese, when he continues to buy his sherry in barrels, whose capacity for gallons he must arrive at by multiplying them into thirty one and a half, or his double X in receptacles similarly named, but requiring another multiplier of thirty-six for the same reduction; when his wife's dresses are measured by yards, eighths, and quarters at the shop—on her fingers at home; when the pipe that brings his Croton runs sixteen ounces, and the silver mug from which his child drinks that Croton, twelve ounces to the pound; when, in fine, everything about him, save the money in his pocket, must be put through a course of arithmetical gymnastics, involving all the four fundamental processes, if it ever becomes desirable to get an ultimate expression of its quantity? Can he be aware that there is no need of all this bother; that his unwieldy fractional divisors, ponderous multipliers, and several successive reckonings are demanded by no rational law; that the whole chapter of denominate tables is based upon ratios purely arbitrary, or such as, possessing convenience in a rude and unphilosophic antiquity, have lost all claim to it in an age when mathematical precision not only lies in reach of the humblest schoolboy, but is a *sine qua non* in every hourly process of practical life?

When a blacksmith forged the small change of the English realm with less uniformity than his successors now give to their horse-shoes, thirty-two average kernels of kiln-dried wheat closely enough approached the average weight of a penny to represent as many equal subdivisions of it. Later, when the penny had more skill expended on its manufacture, there became possible a more uniform division of its weight. For thirty-two irregular kernels of wheat were substituted twenty-four regular discs of metal, retaining the old familiar name of grains. The pennyweight still remained the best available unit, being the nearest approach to a standard weight within reach of a vast majority of the English people.

Both science and foreign commerce, then sleeping in the womb of time, have come into the world since England framed her table of Troy weights. The ecstacies of the alchemist and the blind guesses of the astrologer are superseded by a stern analysis which accounts for the invisible breath of the expiring taper, and weighs the furthest star of the perceptible universe. The huckster of 1300, A. D., coming, as old Stowe tells us, to estimate his wares at the "weighing machine" which Edward II caused to be set up, and wrangling with the city weighmaster who stood "to do justice between buyer and seller," has been swept into history's *limbo patrum* by the Titanic moderns who built the docks of London and Liverpool. The little cock-boats and droghers which crept along the indentations of the English coast, and crossed either strait to Ireland or France with a timidity more piteous than the veriest landsman among their children feels in setting out to circumnavigate the world—these are succeeded by a commercial marine which carries a ton of varied and costly foreign merchandise a thousand leagues for every pennyweight of crude domestic produce which the ancient craft transported the distance of a mile. The variation and inaccuracy of weights which was an unnoticeable quantity in the tonnage of a smack, becomes a serious mistake in the lading of a clipper. Pennyweight commerce went out with the Spanish Armada; pennyweight science gave its last gasp in the laboratory of Lavoisier; pennyweight computation and pennyweight nomenclature alone survive—the opprobrium and the obstacle alike of learning and of trade. Nor can the inconsistent boaster of a decimal currency find any more comfort in the consideration of his measures than of his weights; for let him know that, in common with the conservative cockney, he is buying every yard of cloth, every cord of wood, every acre of land, according to measurements decreed by the edict of Henry I, and based upon the exact length of that despot's arm! We cheerfully await the verdict of the American people upon the question whether the entire machinery of denominate numbers, as now taught and practised, shall not be forever swept away from the arenas of life and science, into which it introduces only hindrance and confusion, to be replaced by a system whose notation, subdivisions, and processes, all being decimal, shall be operated as simply as any calculation of abstract quantities, and show at a glance the relation between less and greater weights or measures, as it is now made manifest between units, tens, and hundreds by the mere agency of places and points.

The Phases Developing About the Mexican Question.

From the Herald.

The address of the French Senate, in response to the Emperor's Message to the Legislature, is remarkable for its phraseology and tone upon the Mexican question and towards the United States. It seems as though the Senate felt it necessary to speak in a manner to soothe the wounded pride of his Majesty and the French nation, under the disagreeable situation they are placed in with regard to Mexico. It declares its gratification that the Emperor has announced "to satisfied France that the protection of her commercial interests is assured in a vast and wealthy market, now restored to security." To this the United States can have no objection. Nor are we disposed to question whether France had ever a vast and wealthy market in Mexico or has acquired one now. The French people may know if this be so; and we heartily wish them all the commercial advantages they can acquire in the legitimate race of trade there or elsewhere. If there were nothing else to complain of we should not complain at all.

But the address exhibits a bad feeling towards this country, which shows the French Government had another object in view and has been defeated in it, notwithstanding all the asseverations to the contrary. It says:—"The firm tone of the communications made by your Majesty's Government (to the United States) has demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not decide us to withdraw. France is accustomed to move only at her own time; but she, nevertheless, wishes to remember the ancient friendship between herself and the United States." In spite of the conciliating tone of these last words of the sentence, the remainder is very imperious, and anything but courteous to this country. Our Government has not been either haughty or menacing to France. It has, in a firm and dignified manner, as became a great country, asserted its fixed and long cherished policy with regard to European interference with the republics of America.

France could not expect us to swerve from this. Were we to do so we should merit the contempt of the world. The French Government has only itself to blame. It miscalculated the result of what was transpiring in the United States. The war terminated differently to what it expected. It has made a mistake, and now it would show its wisdom much more by getting out of the difficulty with as little noise as possible than by exhibiting irritation and an unfriendly tone. The Emperor Napoleon and his Senate may deem it necessary to use such language to hide the fault committed and to quiet the public mind, but we think their object would be better attained by a different course. As to ourselves, we can afford to maintain the dignified position we have taken without misrepresentation or a display of bad temper.

In connection with this we see by our Washington despatches that Secretary Seward has written to Mr. Bigelow commenting upon that part of the Emperor's message relating to Mexico, and that this despatch also is very firm and decided. Mr. Seward dwells with particular severity, the correspondent says, on that part of the Emperor's message in which he speaks of inviting the United States to join the European intervention in Mexico. This was evidently done by Napoleon to make it appear that his purpose originally was not to "plant" a monarchy on the ruins of the Mexican republic. The Emperor must have known when he invited us that we could not enter into any such scheme, that it was contrary to the established policy of this country to enter into any European alliance whatever, and especially as regards the affairs of the American continent. The proposition was a trick, and the assertion that it was made is a trick to blind the world as to the real issue in the case. Mr. Seward can very well treat this with severity. We regret, and the people of this country regret, that anything should have occurred to create bad feeling or a diplomatic controversy upon this matter; but we have only one course to pursue, whatever may be the consequences.

We are informed by the news from Europe that Austria is about to take the place of France in Mexico; that Maximilian will be sustained by Austrian troops as the French withdraw. We can scarcely believe this statement; for, however much the Austrian Government may wish to save a member of the royal family from the humiliation of being forced out of Mexico, such an act would be suicidal. This is a game the astute Napoleon would like to play undoubtedly, for it would be carrying out his policy in Mexico, and would weaken Austria at home, so that he could more easily sever Venetia from that Empire, or make war on her for any other purpose whenever he might think proper. We have no doubt he would gladly afford transports, or money if needed, to send half the Austrian army to Mexico. But this would not serve the purpose as to the maintenance of an empire in Mexico or as to allaying the opposition of the United States to it. On the contrary, the people of this country would be exasperated at such a trick and such double dealing. We are opposed to all European intervention on this continent. In short, there is no way possible of settling this Mexico difficulty but by returning to the *status quo* anterior to our civil war, and of leaving the Mexican people to govern themselves without the intervention of French, Austrian, Belgian, or any other foreign troops.

The National Peril.

From the Tribune.

On Friday morning last, the country was astounded by advices that the President of the United States had, in the course of a harangue to a crowd who waited on him the preceding night, spoke as follows:—

"I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed the Davises, and Toombses, and Slidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what name you call them (A voice, 'Call them traitors'), who still stand oppose to the restoration of the Union of these States; and I am free to say to you, that I am still for the preservation of this compact, I am still for the restoration of this Union; I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and following out its destiny. (A voice, 'Give us the names!') A gentleman calls for their names. Well I suppose I should give them. (A voice, 'We know them!') I look upon them, I repeat it, as President of citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as were the men who fought against us. (A voice, 'What are the names?') I say Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. (Tremendous applause.) I say Charles Sumner. (Great applause.) I say Wendell Phillips and others of the same stripe are among them. (A voice, 'Give it to Forney.') Some gentleman in the crowd says, 'Give it to Forney.' I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. (Laughter and applause.)

Although but three persons are here denounced *by name*, it is nowise disputable that in spirit and scope this denunciation is levelled at a very large majority of the members of Congress—all of them elected by the same party and on the same ticket with the President—elected expressly to legislate, and not fortuitously enabled to do so by the crime of an assassin. And we but state what every one does know, when we affirm that considerate, reflecting citizens of all classes were at once amazed and pained by the tidings. They were not misled, nor led at all, by editorial strictures and glosses: for the speech was received at so late an hour of the preceding night that scarcely one journal made any comment whatever; yet nearly every thoughtful person, as he glanced over his morning paper, was at once appalled and mortified that such a speech could have emanated from such a source. The *Evening Post*—which had been the most devoted, unquestioning advocate of what is called "the President's policy," and had eulogized nearly every previous act and utterance of Mr. Johnson—gave expression, in the afternoon, to the common sentiment of the American people, in utterly reprobating the speech and the spirit which inspired it. And yet, the majority of our city journals have felt constrained to commend and bolster it up by the most extraordinary plaudits, which we place on record—as follows:—

The following despatch has been received in Washington from Secretary Seward:—

NEW YORK, February 23, 1866.

"It is all right and safe. The Union is restored, and the country safe. The President's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy. * *

"(Signed) W. H. SEWARD."

From the New York Times.

The President's speech—in its general tone, in the leading thought and principle which it asserts—is one which will arrest the attention and command the assent of the great body of the American people. Its language is strong, direct, manly, and such as no man can mistake or misinterpret. The President lays aside all the factitious dignity with which his high office invests him, and talks directly, frankly, and with the powerful emphasis of unmistakable sincerity to the people, of the dangers which menace the country, and of the duty which devolves upon them to avert them.

From the New York Herald.

The "man at the other end of the avenue" has shown his appreciation of Thad. Stevens and his radical clique by the bold and uncompromising manner in which he denounced them by name, in his speech in Washington on the 22d, as traitors and revolutionists. He took plain issue with them in honest and homely words. He stands for the Constitution and the Union. His enemies, he declares, are working out another rebellion. The country, we opine, will sustain the President in this view. On the whole, President Johnson's speech is bold, manly, and outspoken. More bold than anything which Mr. Lincoln ever pronounced, it is not less redolent of wit. It is not as classical as Sumner, as ornate as Phillips, nor as evenly balanced in its sentences as Seward; but it possesses the sterling qualities of frankness, courage, and truth. It is, in fact, a speech suited to the man and to the times.

From the Daily News.

The name of Andrew Johnson is upon the lips of the people in accents of delight and admiration. Never, perhaps, in the history of our country have the words of any one man sent such a thrill of hope and satisfaction through the popular heart, as did those brave words of defiance that the President on Thursday flung in the teeth of the Radical conspirators. The masses are quick to appreciate the merits of an act of great poutical significance; and they have, as if by instinct, measured the value of the bold and determined speech of their Chief Magistrate. They recognize in it a promise of redemption from the tyranny of faction and fanaticism. It has in it the ring of a popular leader's voice, inviting his countrymen to defend their birthright of self-government. An appeal coming from such a source could not fail unheeded on the public ear; and it will act as an inspiration to a mighty uprisume in behalf of the principles of republicanism that have been outraged and ignored by the demagogues who misrepresent their constituents in the Federal Legislature.

From the World.

We do not enter into the feelings of the fastidious people who complain that the President's speech on the 22d wanted dignity. He was not speaking as President, but as a private citizen. * * * * Mr. Johnson has been indebted for much of his success in public life to his honest appeals to the plain people, rending Congress against him, he now asked the people to decide in his favor, and addresses them in the manner on which his long personal experience has set the seal of success. In addressing Congress he always uses fit and dignified language; in appealing to the people against Congress, he uses language which the people understand and demagogues cannot explain away. Voters of the rudest intelligence cannot hereafter be deceived into the belief that it is possible to support the President and Congress at the same time, as the Republican party have been pretending to do.

—Let us consider what it is that has provoked this ferocious denunciation of Congress and awakened these servile echoes:

A great majority of the members were elected during the war for the Union—elected as unqualified, uncompromising foes of the Rebellion. Others were chosen as Democrats—we leave them to define what they *were* chosen for—but their case is not now in point. These War Unionists find, when they assemble in Congress, that the Rebellion has collapsed, and that quite a number of its conspicuous military and civil magnates are now claimants of seats in this very body—are proffered as pillars of that very national edifice which they so recently shed rivers of blood to subvert and destroy. Is it surprising—is it not perfectly natural—that those who have been fighting *for* the Union—many of them still smarting from wounds inflicted by Rebel bullets and mourning their brothers and sons slain by Rebel shells and bayonets—should pause and inquire before admitting these red-handed foes of yesterday to the inner sanctuary of the national life? It is not yet six years since men sat in Congress plotting day by day, in conjunction with Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Embassadors, and Governors of States, the disruption and downfall of the American Union: some of these, with their humbler co-conspirators, now demand admission as a right to seats in either House; is it not reasonable that Congress should pause and inquire in what spirit, with what feelings and purposes, they come? Even in his extraordinary speech, the President says:—

"When these States comply with the Constitution; when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law, I say, extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored." (Loud cheers.)

—Very well: "evidence" *to whom?* Is not Congress now seeking such evidence? The Joint Committee on Reconstruction has no other object or purpose but the collection and digestion of such "evidence." And that it seeks it from all sides is known by the fact that General Lee, Governor Aiken, the leading spirits of the Virginia Legislature, etc. etc., have been called and heard as well as Union Generals, special agents, etc., familiar with the condition of the South. If there be one more whom the claimants of seats wish summoned, they have only to name him, and he will be called and heard.

What, then, is the fault of the majority in Congress, that it should be likened to Slidell and Toombs and Jeff. Davis, and accused of kindred treason? Is it not clearly assumed that Congress has no right to pause, to consider, to investigate, but is bound to admit or reject delegations as the President shall dictate—to "extend to them the right hand of fellowship" at whatever moment he shall indicate—to receive his word as law, and defer to him as the sole autocrat of reconstruction?

Surely it must be obvious that Congress cannot so act without abdicating its functions and stultifying its past record. For there is a law on the statute-book which expressly excludes from either House any and every person who has voluntarily aided the Rebellion, and exacts of each a solemn adjuration that he has never done so. This must be repealed if ex-Rebels are to be admitted; and it is absurd to talk of admitting the half dozen consistent Unionists as even a beginning of "restoration." To admit these, while excluding others, will nowise pacify, nor satisfy, nor placate "the South;" on the contrary, it will intensify her discontent. The vital question concerns the admission of ex-Rebels: this she demands, and this she will have, or all goes for nothing or worse.

And, not only does law stand in its way, but the Constitution—which those who lately renounced now profess to adore—seems to us to present an embarrassment, if not a positive obstacle. We are quite aware that Art. XIII (Amendment), though adopted by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and printed in many editions of the Constitution, was ratified by twelve States only, at a time when we had eighteen, and therefore is not, in words, a part of the fundamental law. If it were, the case would be decided, since it provides that—

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, *accept and retain* any present, pension, *office, or emolument of any kind whatever*, from any emperor king, prince, or *foreign power*, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

We say this is not in terms the fundamental law, but its spirit is there. Article I, section 2, prescribes that "No person shall be a representative who shall not have been * * * seven years a citizen of the United States;" and section 3, "No person shall be a Senator who shall not * * * have been for nine years a citizen of the United States." Now, we will assent that a liberal, generous construction may allow those who have been for years fighting to divide and overthrow the United States to have been "citizens" all the time; but all this is matter of inquiry and adjudication; and he is not necessarily a traitor or disunionist who holds that those who—like Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, or Gustavus W. Smith, of this city—renounced their country, and became voluntary subjects of a foreign, hostile power, should undergo some sort of probation, if not purgation, to qualify them to sit in Congress, and vote to pay or repudiate the national war debt.

We reprobate, therefore, as the whole country has already reprobated, the terms wherein the President saw fit to characterize leading members of Congress, who derive their main importance from the fact that they are in substantial accord with a large majority of either House. The public press, with scarcely a whisper of dissent, reproved Mr. Sumner when he spoke of a decorous message from the President as a "whitewashing" document. Such was not fit language wherein to characterize a respectful communication from the National Executive. In the same spirit, the country deplores and condemns the terms wherein the President spoke last Thursday of eminent members of Congress. Whoever is right, whoever is wrong, on the main points at issue, Congress is an integral and very important portion of the Government, and is acting within its proper sphere in carefully investigating the condition of the States lately in revolt before admitting their representatives to seats.

We shall be very glad to chronicle an early conclusion of the scrutiny and an early admission of loyal members to seats, provided always that satisfactory guarantees are given for the treatment of the freedmen as citizens, entitled to all the rights of manhood. On this point, the nation's faith is pledged and it must not be broken. To leave the blacks at the mercy of those who hate them because they were Unionists, and were victorious, would be treachery and base ingratitude. We cannot afford to trust the vague promises of those who deny them even the unqualified right to testify in courts of justice, and who scout every suggestion that blacks as well as whites are entitled to the benefit of the principle, "No taxation without representation." General amnesty, impartial suffrage—such are the true, equable bases of a beneficent, enduring State restoration and national reconstruction.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,

First-class Hotels,

and Grocers

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,

2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU . 11 13

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 10 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 5 No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 25

ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE,

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5 20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7 30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

5 20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

WILL OPEN,

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

A NEW LINE OF [2 26 12t

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 708 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Scans, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ases, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be hauled or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents of Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 25

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPARTMENT.—The annual report of Henry P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, has been submitted. The report states that there is no subject about which the department is so solicitous as that of the character of the water in Fairmount Dam, from which more than five-sixths of the supply of the city is drawn. The rapid increase of sources from which objectionable matter is drained into the dam is a censure on society. This subject, because of its importance, has been urged in all previous reports.

Fairmount dam, below the Columbia bridge, may be considered the subsiding reservoir for the works, and indeed the only one the storage capacity of the reservoirs connected with the works being so small that the water has but little time for subsidence, and as a consequence the water supplied from the reservoirs is about the same as that in the river. When the river is turbid the water furnished for use is of the same character.

The Schuylkill becomes more frequently turbid as the country drained by it is brought under cultivation. This is caused, not only by the tillage of the land, but also by clearing the forests, which to a considerable extent held back the flood water, and protected the soil from denudation.

The accumulation of mud in the lower parts of the dam has increased in a much greater ratio this year than during any previous one; other duties have so occupied the Department that no survey has been made, but the increase is so marked as to require no actual measurement to demonstrate it.

The accumulations of mud which are most objectionable, are that on the east side of the river, between the steamboat wharf and the Skating Club-house, and that on the west side, extending from Girard Avenue Bridge to the brewery, each covering from eighteen to twenty acres. There is no doubt that these large areas of shallow water exert a deleterious effect upon the entire river.

Large quantities of object onable matter drain into the river between Fairmount and Flat Rock Dam, from sewers, factories, dye works, paper-mills, laboratories, gas-works, etc.

The rapid increase of manufacturing establishments, placed so as to discharge refuse matter into the dam, demands some action of Councils, or it will soon be a question of time when the water of the Schuylkill, now highly prized by our citizens, will be so contaminated as to necessitate the abandoning of it for some purer water.

It has been proposed to construct an open canal along each side of the river, by forming an embankment in it, and carrying the sewerage and refuse from the mills, etc, to the overfall of the dam. There are many obvious objections to such a plan, if, indeed, it be at all practicable.

The character of the water taken from the Delaware has been much improved by the extension of the wharf and suction main to the extreme Port Warden's line, and no complaints have reached the Department of the quality of water supplied.

The Fairmount dam is in a dilapidated condition; the action of the water and ice for over forty years has, in some places, removed part of the foundation cribs, and washed out much of the filling, so that the dam has sunk in several places, in the deepest water.

The total amount of water supplied was 1,743,561 334 gallons greater during 1865 than in 1864, being a daily average increase of 4,776,851 gallons. The greatest daily average was in June, viz., 29,386 344 gals. The increase in the amount of water furnished during 1865 has been greater than in any previous year. The 30-inch main laid on Poplar street has enabled the Department to furnish an additional amount of about two millions of gallons per day to the district lying north of it. This, however, does not entirely meet the wants of this rapidly increasing district, and there are still frequent complaints.

Notwithstanding the high price of coal, oil, and tallow during the year, there has been a marked saving in the cost of pumping. In 1864 the total cost of running the four pumping works was $159,916 37, being $17 18 per million gallons, or $6271 63 per million gallons per annum. In 1865 the total cost was $168 815 69, being $15 27½ per million gallons, or $5606 60 per million gallons per annum, a saving of $1 91 per million gallons; a total saving of $21,965 in the running expenses over 1864, if allowance be made for the additional amount pumped.

POLICE MATTERS.—Several of the persons who have been selling meat from market stands in South Second street, contrary to law, have been arrested, and fined by Alderman Pottinger. The ordinance prohibits any person other than a farmer from selling meat on street stands. The fine is two dollars.

William Green, arrested at Seventh and Lombard streets, on the charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons, was committed by Alderman Swift to answer.

Robert Torry was bound over by Alderman Massey, on the charge of receiving some of the skirts stolen from Schofield's factory. It is not alleged that he was with the party who committed the depredation.

An elderly man was before Alderman Holme, yesterday morning, upon the charges of assault and battery and malicious mischief. It seems that his son had been in the habit of visiting a house of rather doubtful reputation at Bridesburg, and the accused went there, as he said, for the purpose of tearing it out. He kicked in the door and used threatening language towards the woman who lived in the building, whereupon she procured a warrant for his arrest. The defendant was held to answer.

A young man named Lewis Foster was before Alderman Hutchinson yesterday morning on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He was employed in the locomotive works of M. W. Baldwin & Co., at Fifteenth and Hamilton streets, and last week the foreman had occasion to reprove him for some neglect of work. On Saturday, it is alleged, Foster laid in wait for the foreman, and attacked him with a club, knocking him down, and wounding him severely upon the head. A young man who witnessed the occurrence interfered, whereupon Foster drew a large dirk-knife, and attempted to use it. He then ran, but was captured by Officer Cann. He was committed to answer at Court.

THE LATE JOS. MAXFIELD, ESQ.—At a late meeting of the Coal Trade, held at the rooms of the Philadelphia Coal Exchange, on Monday, February 26th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to give expression to the feelings of the trade with reference to the lamented and sudden death of Joseph Maxfield, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We have received the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Joseph Maxfield, Esq., of the firm of Wannemacher & Maxfield, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow before that inscrutable Providence which orders the affairs and destinies of men according to the counsels of His own wisdom, we cannot but express our sorrow at the sudden removal from our midst of one so long and so favorably known to the coal trade.

Resolved, That the highly honorable character and conduct of our departed friend through so many years, in all his connections with the trade, and his universal suavity of demeanor towards those with whom he was brought into business relations, endear his memory to us; and that in his removal from among us we have lost one of our most high-minded and useful associates.

Resolved, That as a last and tribute of respect to his earthly remains, we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we entertain and hereby tender to the bereaved widow and children of the deceased our deepest feelings of sympathy and condolence with them in this unexpected and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish an attested copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the family of our deceased friend. ANDREW M. EASTWICK, President.

Attest—WM. HUNTER, Jr. Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—Workmen commenced yesterday to put up the frame for a first-class sloop-of-war, to be called *Antietam*, which is being constructed in the large ship-house at the Navy Yard. It will be about 320 feet long, and be a double-decker, carrying a heavy battery.

A large force is at work on the sloop-of-war *Pushmataha*, which is being constructed in the small ship-house. She is ready for planking, and as orders have been received for her speedy completion, she will be pushed forward with all possible despatch.

On the iron-clad monitor *Shackamaxon* all the work has been suspended, with the exception of preparing the iron plates for the armor. The carpenters and joiners will probably resume work in the spring.

ACTION OF MERCHANTS IN REGARD TO BROAD STREET.—Yesterday morning, at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, a meeting of merchants was held. Colonel William B. Thomas presiding, to protest against the removal of the railway tracks from Broad street. A resolution was adopted to meet the committee of Councils that members might individually enter their protests against such action.

ILLNESS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—United States District Attorney, Hon. Charles Gilpin, will sail from New York to-day by the steamer *Moro Castle*, for Havana, Cuba. Mr. Gilpin is obliged to make this voyage on account of ill health. During his absence John K. Valentine, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney, will be the Acting District Attorney for this district.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sallie D. Lome, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Mary Duff, No. 263 S. Fifth street, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of half dozen silver spoons. She was arrested on Sunday afternoon by Detective Levy, who recovered from her thirteen pawn tickets. With one of the tickets the officer obtained the spoons. The other tickets recovered from the defendant are for under garments, which, it is alleged, she pawned. Some of the articles are marked "E. G." and "E. H. G.," and the detective officer is anxious to secure the owners of them. The defendant was bound over for a further hearing.

A PITTSBURGER IN TROUBLE.—A man named Martin Cadey was arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, on the charge of the larceny of two hundred and sixty five dollars from a man named Boiland, in Pittsburg. Cadey fled to this city, and his wife was to follow him. He went to the depot on Saturday to meet her, but was very politely informed by a policeman that he was wanted at the station house. Cadey had on three or four undershirts, and in one of them two hundred dollars in English sovereigns was found sewed up. The prisoner was sent back to Pittsburg for trial.

INTERMENTS.—The remains of Mr. Frederick Emhardt, late an inspector of customs under Collector Thomas, were interred yesterday at Germantown, the place of his residence. In respect to his memory a meeting was held by his brother officials, at which a series of resolutions, endorsing his worth as a man and a citizen, were passed unanimously.

The remains of Lieutenant George H. Barns, of the 15th United States Infantry, were yesterday interred at Monument Cemetery. The deceased, who passed from this life at Mooloe, in October last, was well known in Philadelphia.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of a man was found drowned yesterday at Arch street dock on the Delaware river, upon which the Coroner held an inquest, but without learning the identity of the deceased. The apparent age was thirty-five years. The body was dressed in a black rubbed suit, with white shirt, and had brown hair and goatee. The body bore evidence of protracted maceration in the stream. The Coroner took charge of it.

EPISCOPAL PRAYER MEETINGS.—The second of a series of weekly Union Episcopal Prayer Meetings, to continue during the Lenten season, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Grace Church, Twelfth and Cherry streets. These union services of devotion and penitence are peculiarly appropriate during Lent, and are participated in with spirit and profit by those able to attend.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public temperance meeting will be held on Thursday evening, at the hall, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Catharine streets, in behalf of the Lincoln Lodge. In connection with the meeting there will be a grand concert. The friends of the cause should not fail to be present on this interesting occasion.

THE BROAD STREET RAILROAD.—The Law Committee of Councils met yesterday in Select Chamber to hear parties for and against the removal of the track on Broad street, and immediately adjourned over till Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—Jacob Curry, a resident of Manayunk, was severely injured yesterday by a temporary bridge over the canal giving way while he was wheeling a barrow of mortar over it.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
TENTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District,
Depot Building,
Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the
REVISION OF GRADES OF
FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia.
No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
FOURTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District
No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 4.) 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
FIFTH SECTION
OF THE
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District
No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the
TENTH SECTION
OF THE
FIRST WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court Room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District,
No 231 REED Street
F. CARROLL BREWSTER.
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia
(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

AMUSEMENTS.

RILEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Concessions to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening. 1 19 tf

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESTNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 11 m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
SECOND WEEK.
THIS EVENING,
will be repeated
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON!
The magnificent scenic Drama, in four acts
THE ICE WITCH; OR THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
It will be presented with its Beautiful Scenery, by Charles S. Getz. Elegant Appointments. Surprising Transformations. Charming Music. Wonderful Effects. Mad'lle Teresa Wood and Corps de Ballet, the great strength of the Star Company, and every other attraction that during the past week has helped it to its present
UNPOPULARITY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 28,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
The great moral Drama,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 3,
NINETY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Curtain rises at 2:15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00.
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7:45.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
MR. J. S. CLARKE
in the new American Comedy entitled
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE,
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Demosthenes Torrent, from Pike.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Scene—Washington City. Period—The Present.
Act 1 A magnificent and accurate view of PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
Act 2—Consultation of Members.
Act 3—The speech of the Congressman from Pike.
Act 4—The Passage of the Bill.
MR. J. S. CLARKE as.....Dickey Sharke
In the new and highly successful Comedietta of
DUCKEY'S WOOING.
Commence with the Comedietta of
THE YOUNG SCAMP.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF "SAM."
SECOND WEEK OF MR. CHANFRAU
AS "SAM," "YOU KNOW, YOU KNOW."
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. T. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.
MONDAY NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
Sam.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura.....OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger.....C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett.....DE WALDEN
General Roslyn.....Mr. F. P. Mackay
James Plushley.....Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Rose.....Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley.....Mrs. T. A. Creese
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHANFRAU.
TO NIGHT—CHANFRAU'S "SAM."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7 30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2 30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
Mr. J. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet. Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. R Butler, Mr. S. Hempie. Mr. J. Pilgim, the South American Brothers, Mr. W. H. Mathews. Mr. J. M. Mortimer, Mr. H. Kelly, Mr. J. Keegan, Master Barry, etc.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
MONDAY EVENING, February 26 and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MUSICAL JUBILEE FOR THE MILLION
The largest and most popular concert company, the most elaborate, unique, pleasing and instructive entertainments ever offered the American people.
First appearance since returning from England of the original
FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
consisting of twenty-two ladies and gentlemen, with a fine Orchestra and splendid
BRASS BAND,
assisted by
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
the Jenny Lind of America.
All of whom will appear in costumes of one hundred years ago.
Admission to all parts of the hall, 30 cents. Family tickets, four for $1. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
FATHER KEMP, Manager.
2 22 4t R. N. TEMPLE, Agent.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
2 20 1m W. C. DESMOND, No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.
Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
(Patented November 21, 1865.)
It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.
Call and examine, or send your orders to
STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
COLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY
—
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 26§ No. 138 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 3§ Solid Silver-ware.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6 45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY, 2 16 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY January 8 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express train at 4 05 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Claymont, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 45 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.
An additional accommodation for those holding through tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a special car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 2 30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8 15 and 11 15 A. M., and 2 30, 5 00 and 7 00 P. M. The 2 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7 00, 8 15 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 00 and 6 00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 2 30 and 5 00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 1 00 A. M. and 4 50 and 9 55 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8 01, 8 58, and 10 14 A. M., and 12 36, 3 43, 5 01, 5 44 and 10 22 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore 8 25 A. M. Way Mail; 1 10 P. M. Express; 6 35 P. M. Express; 9 25 P. M. Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4 10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8 52 A. M., 3 23 and 11 50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12 27, 5 19, and 10 23 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11 15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 3 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9 20 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester, to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.
Fast night train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 40 P. M.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the new Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.
On Sundays, Cars leave Seventh and Market streets at 6 40 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10 25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rate upon application to him.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT (HOURS OF LEAVE).

	LEAVE.	
Erie Express	at	7 30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8 00 "
Pacific Accommodation, No. 1	"	10 00 "
Fast Line	"	12 00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4 00 "
Pacific Train No. 2	"	5 30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7 30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11 10 "
ARRIVE		
Cincinnati Express	at	1 30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7 10 "
Pacific Accommodation, No.	"	8 20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9 30 "
Erie Express	"	11 20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12 30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1 10 "
Pacific Accommodation, No. 2	"	4 40 "
Day Express	"	5 45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8 40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk or Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
THOMAS H. PARKE Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation apply to
FRANCIS FUNK No. 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8 30 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6 10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
65 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston New Brunswick and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forty-fifth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

Political Courage.

INTELLECTUAL force is eminently desirable in the statesman, whether in a legislative or executive position. But there are other qualities that are even more necessary to secure public respect and confidence. An inflexible devotion to the right, and the courage to assert and maintain the honest convictions of the mind in reference to great questions of state, are surer guarantees of general and lasting esteem, than the most profound learning and mental ability, either timidly or falsely applied.

The oracular wisdom of BACON himself could not redeem his meanness and dishonesty from contempt. JACKSON carried away the popular heart from all of his intellectual rivals, because he was known to be both frank and firm, while they were always suspected of a lawyer-like inclination to "make the worse appear the better reason." The moral daring of CLAY, who once, on a memorable occasion in the Senate of the republic, said that he would rather be right than be President, won him more enthusiastic friends than even his most sagacious measures or splendid eloquence. DANIEL WEBSTER had the grandest intellect that ever shed its light upon our national councils; but he was always distrusted, because of a prevailing impression—subsequently shown to be erroneous—that he lacked the necessary nerve to lead a party and take the responsibility in any critical political emergency.

Courage in a representative is, in short, the virtue most valued by a high-spirited people, as it is also the one that often proves practically most useful to them in the trying crises which occasionally arise in the course of public affairs. We have seen some of the most brilliant men in the country discarded from the national councils, simply, or chiefly, on account of their exhibition of a want of "backbone," and others, on the other hand, elevated to high positions of honor and influence, who, though deficient in mind and learning, could be relied upon to sustain the right in every exigency, without fear of personal consequences. How often have constituencies been betrayed by able but timorous representatives! How frequently have vicious measures been inflicted upon the country, which might have been defeated by the manly action of those who quietly looked on while the wrong was being committed! Who does not remember how repeatedly, for a considerable time before the Rebellion broke out, the people of the free States were humiliated by the time-serving cowardice of some of those who were sent to represent them in Congress? It is possible, even at this late date, to recall the names of some Northern talkers who were scared out of all the sense they ever possessed by the loud-mouthed threats of a few Southern fire-eaters to dissolve the Union—as if it were true then any more than now that this great Confederacy exists at the mere mercy of a score or so of noisy demagogues, instead of drawing its strength from the very life-blood of the people! Of what importance is it, therefore, to the people, that a man has a sagacious mind and an eloquent tongue, if, when the crisis of a vital issue arrives, he can be frightened into silence, or bullied into casting a vote against his conscience and the well-known opinions of his constituents?

These reflections have special application to the present time. At no period of our national history was pure moral courage more needed in those who are entrusted with the administration of the Government. We say *true* courage, because there is a wide difference between that resolution which adheres to an opinion deliberately formed and conscientiously held, and the stupid obstinacy which will stick to any view or purpose once adopted and avowed, even though it has been clearly shown to be unsound or inexpedient. We are really sorry to see the President and Congress seriously differing on certain important questions of national policy, and sincerely trust that all their disagreements may be satisfactorily composed. That result, however, cannot reasonably be hoped for, if the public press of the country and the people, violently take sides in the controversy, and encourage the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government in a mere struggle of contumaciousness, in which true principles of policy and the obvious interests of the nation are to be sacrificed to blind jealousy and stubborn pride of opinion. The only wise and patriotic course to be pursued in such a case, is to exercise mutual respect and forbearance, to revise and compare conflicting views, and endeavor, in a sincere spirit of devotion to public welfare, to reach conclusions upon which all may cordially unite. And all that this will require, is a manly disposition to do what is clearly right, regardless of all inferior motives or considerations.

—The citizens of Asitfield, Mass., are about to erect a granite monument to the memory of the soldiers from that town who died during the war. One side of the monument will contain the names of the fallen, and the other will contain a basin into which water will be brought for the benefit of thirsty travellers.

THE REASON WHY.—"Cornelius O'Dowd" is a model Englishman—egotistical and insolent, believing himself witty when he is really only impertinent, and attempting sarcasm when his only *forte* is abuse. He has for many months been exercising the British mind on the subject of "Men, Women, and Things in General," through the columns of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The most recent piece of his impertinence is "On Mexico." We quote his remarks for the benefit of all who desire to see the most refreshing coolness, the most perfect *sang froid* of unmitigated insolence:—

"The Americans will not willingly quarrel with France; they have the reluctance that a snob has to break off acquaintance with the only gentleman that has ever bowed to him. It is no fear of France; they neither dread her army nor her navy. It is simply the dislike to be cut off by the great nation of Europe. If the French Emperor was really sincere about the establishment of a Mexican empire, why did he select a cultivated, polished gentleman, fond of retirement, deeply versed in literature, and a lover of the arts? Why did he not look out for some bold brigand of Calabria—a devout Papist, and an unscrupulous assassin; one who could have brought to the country of his adoption bigotry and the knife? CIPRIANO LA GALA or NINJO FANCA, when elevated above the petty necessities of providing for their daily support, would have made a famous figure amongst these Indians and half-castes—these 'Leperos,' and outcasts of all civilization. That MAXIMILIAN knows nothing of the necessities of his position is clear enough. Instead of talking to these people about the benefits of education and the advantages of enlightened government, he should have bribed JUAREZ into submission, bought up all the malcontents of the nation, made the poachers all gamekeepers, and, in a few years, he would have been at the head of a party strong enough to bully the rest, and unscrupulous enough to rule the country with that amount of decision and firmness that inspires confidence at home and procures a loan abroad. If he wishes to hear more on this subject, a line addressed to 'Cornelius O'Dowd' will meet prompt attention. The strictest secrecy observed. I engage to do everything but go out there."

Here there is a new, and, we are assured a true reason why America does not wish to quarrel with France. We do not wish "to be cut by the great nation of Europe." We are "the snob, and do not wish to break off acquaintance with a gentleman." We are glad that even British insolence could not say the same with regard to our friendship for England. It is evident that "Mr. O'Dowd," who is currently reported to be CHARLES LEVER, has a deep penetration, a power of examining national character. He does away with that delusion so popular in all foreign lands, that of all the contumacious, proud, and unbearable people, the Americans are the most so. We have a reputation for delighting to quarrel with any Lord, and of putting our feet on a level with the head of any Duke in Christendom. Hereafter, let that slander cease. "O'Dowd" says we cultivate the acquaintance of gentlemen, and that we are snobs. We call attention to the modest conclusion of the extract, which savors of the well-bred man of the world so much more than it does of the conceited fop, which rumor represents to be the type of a British nobleman.

DEATH OF AN OLD PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT—News of the death of SAMUEL COMLY, Esq., has reached this city. Mr. COMLY was one of our oldest merchants, and at one time exercised a controlling influence in mercantile circles. He commenced business in Philadelphia in the early part of the present century, and by indomitable perseverance and energy amassed a large fortune. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was in England, negotiating for the purchase of goods. The sudden breaking out of hostilities between the two countries made it impossible for him to return, and he remained in England during the war. Upon his return to this country he established the auction house of COMLY & TEVIS, and engaged largely in the shipping business. He was one of the original founders of the Philadelphia Exchange, and for many years President of the Southwark Bank. He, later in life, established a branch house in New Orleans, which resulted most disastrously, and in the end, proved ruinous. Mr. COMLY showed that he was a merchant of entire integrity, by passing over his entire property for the benefit of his creditors; and such was his skill as a business man that he was able to pay a large percentage of his indebtedness. For the past few years he has been engaged in business in New York, and died in Brooklyn on Sunday last.

THE WORK BEFORE THEM.—When HENRY WARD BEECHER advises the captors of Charleston "to plough up the city and sow it with school books," he gave them the cue to the mighty task which is needed to secure the regeneration of the South. The work before the schoolmaster is a gigantic one. He must open the gates closed by slavery, and break down the bars erected to keep in bondage those to whom the light of education would be the signal for claiming their rights. But in addition to the whole mass of the freedmen, there remain a vast crowd of those who, though free, are yet untutored. The damaging effect of slavery upon the ruling class itself is best shown by the ratio of the number who cannot read or write in the free and the late slaveholding States. Out of every hundred persons over twenty years of age we find this ratio to be, in—

Maine	1
New Hampshire, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Michigan	2
Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Oregon	3
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, and Kentucky	7
Virginia and Tennessee	9
North Carolina and Delaware	12

From this it will be seen that in the Southern States the average number of the ignorant varies from over twice to about four times the number in the free States. The task of the schoolmaster is to make all equally intelligent, and raise not only the standard of the South, but also the standard of the Northern States. Truly, to do his work he must "plough up the soil and sow it with schoolbooks."

WE UNDERSTAND that the statement published in one of the Sunday papers that at the regular meeting of the Copperhead Club, WILLIAM B. REED proposed the toast, "JEFFERSON DAVIS, the greatest statesman in America," is literally true. To the credit of Mr. JOSIAH RANDALL, be it said, that he has since resigned from an organization so openly traitorous. It is quite true that the people know that the serpent of treason has only been wounded by the blows it has received, and that it is now reviving. Let it be known in the canvass about to be opened, that at an assemblage of leading Democrats, the health of the arch traitor was drunk, and but one member of the club had the loyalty and the daring to break loose from his connection with such associates. We say, let this fact be remembered when the Gubernatorial contest comes off in October next. It stands upon the record, and no loyal resolutions or boasted Union doctrines will wipe it out.

A NEW ENGLISH AGGRESSION.—The literary fraternity of the United States have long been cognizant of the total inefficiency and insufficiency of our native expressed literature to supply the wants of the people. This is not the result of a want of writers or persons of talent who desire to write, but is wholly due to the scarcity and high price of materials for printing and publishing books, magazines, and newspapers. These rates rule so high now that a magazine printed and published in London can be sold as cheap (and with a much more attractive list of contents) as a magazine of the same size can be published in this country. Thus the most attractive London periodical—*London Society*—has reached a very large circulation in and about this city—some two thousand copies—while other magazines and newspapers of English manufacture have respectable circulations. Among these we might name *Temple Bar*, *Cornhill*, *St. James'*, *London Illustrated News*, *Punch*, *Fun*, *All the Year Round*, *Once-a-Week*, *Cassell's Family Paper*, etc. For the first time in the history of our city we observe an English poster-bill, beautifully printed in colors, pasted on all the dead walls and corners, announcing the excellencies of the new and very ably conducted London periodical called *The Argosy*. While we admire enterprise, even of foreign birth, we must confess that it is very unpleasant to observe these signs of the dead-and-alive nature of our publishers and *literati*. It is true that the taxes on paper, materials, manufacture, and publication are all grievously heavy, but still we think a renewed effort on the part of our publishers might give us nearly enough choice American literature to satisfy the public taste and demand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTH AMERICAN
MINING COMPANY.
Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,
(SECOND FLOOR)
100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

☞ Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

☞ CONCERT HALL.

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER
Will deliver
THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,
Before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 1,
AT CONCERT HALL.
Subject:—
"THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY."
Music by the "BLACK SWAN."
Tickets, 35 cents; to be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door.
Doors open at 7. Begins at 8. 2 26 4t*

☞ "THE QUAKER FATHERS."—PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1866.

To HENRY PETERSON, ESQ.—As the Lecture recently delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, entitled "The Quaker Fathers," treats of subjects calculated to interest deeply every Pennsylvanian, and make him feel a just pride in the early history of his native State, we would request that it be repeated at some suitable time and place

Very respectfully,

Eli K. Price,	I. A. Godey,
Jay Cooke,	William W. Harding,
M. Simpson,	Gibson Peacock,
Thompson Westcott,	Charles E. Warburton,
S. Austin Allibone,	Walter McMichael,
Dillwyn Parrish,	T. S. Arthur,
John P. Verree,	Edmund Deacon,
B. J. Leedom,	Hugh D. Vail,
Joseph Jeanes,	Fred. D. Stone,
H. N. Burroughs,	Charles H. Abbott,
John A. McAllister,	Richard Wright,
J. Gibbons Hunt, M. D.,	Jacob M. Ellis,
Caleb Clothier,	Charles M. Morris,
George G. Burgin,	Charles Lehman.
James Willits,	

GENTLEMEN:—It will afford me great pleasure to repeat my Lecture on "The Quaker Fathers."

I confess to feeling no small amount of admiration for the founders of Pennsylvania. They sought the shores of the New World to secure their civil and religious freedom; and what they sought for themselves they were desirous that others also should enjoy.

In my opinion Pennsylvania has suffered from the want of a reasonable and natural State pride—using the term in its high and generous sense; and I have endeavored to show how far the founders of this State were in advance of the rest of the world in the past, in the belief that the memory of such a glorious record cannot be otherwise than ennobling to the men of the present.

Very respectfully,
HENRY PETERSON.

The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, March 5th, at CONCERT HALL, beginning precisely at quarter before eight o'clock. Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, price fifty cents, can be obtained at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut street; Parrish's, No. 800 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets; U. Hunt & Sons', No. 62 S. Fourth street; and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing *seven* Directors, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said company.

THOMAS C. HAND
FREDERICK COLLINS,
RICHARD WOOD,
A. F. CHESEBROUGH,
W. H. RUSSELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES
WILLIAM C. HARRIS.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER,
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
P. A. SOUDER,
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
Corporators.

2 24 7t
Philadelphia, February 24, 1866.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 PINE Street, Room No. 10, New York, on the 10th day of March next, at 12 noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March next, at 2 P. M.

2 24 14t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

☞ DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1520 ARCH Street. 2 27 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE FIREMEN.—THE UNDERsigned avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to publicly express their sincere thanks for the noble and untiring efforts of the Firemen of Philadelphia to preserve our property during the terrible conflagration with which we were visited last evening. In the great commotion with which we were surrounded it would be impossible for us to individualize those most deserving where all labored so devotedly, and who were so ably and advantageously directed by Chief Lyle.

The most painful feature for our contemplation is to learn this morning of the death of one and the very serious injury of many others of the noble phalanx of brave, generous, and self-sacrificing firemen.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
1t* Nos. 220 and 241 North THIRD Street.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH,
2 21 10t Secretary.

☞ CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applications will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on TAURSDAY, March 1, 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners.
JOHN GIVEN, }
2 26

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 7 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *Fronce*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAYES PALMER & Co.,
No. 469 Market street,
12 5 tuths3m Philadelphia.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

WILL OPEN

IN THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AND

No. 19 Strawberry Street,

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

STAPLE GOODS.

MANY OF WHICH ARE THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

[2 26 4t 4p

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 13 3m **No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.**

THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

DEPOSITORY
FOR THE
SALE OF BONDS,

No. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FURNISH THE SINEWS OF WAR, AND ERIN WILL BE FREE!!

For the accommodation of the friends of Irish Nationality residing in Philadelphia and its vicinity, a DEPOSITORY OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC, AND AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS, has been established at the

BANKING HOUSE OF WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street,
Next door to Mechanics' Bank.

This Depository is under the direct control of JOHN O'MAHONY, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the immediate supervision of the District Centre and Officers of the Fenian Circles of this city.

ALL MONEYS RECEIVED WILL BE USED FOR THE CAUSE OF IRISH NATIONALITY.

Its friends are afforded an opportunity to aid the GRAND MOVEMENT by subscribing AT ONCE.

Bonds of $500, $100, $50, $30, and $10 for sale.

By authority of B. DORAN KILLIAN,
Secretary of the Treasury F. B.

Attest—ANDREW WYNNE, District Centre. 2 22

5-20S. CITY WARRANTS. 7 30S

G. A. RAHM & CO.
BANKERS,

No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.

Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.

STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuths4trp

10-40 COUPONS,

Due March 1,

WANTED BY

DREXEL & CO.,

2 21 13t rp No. 34 South THIRD Street.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
AT HOME,

IN THE

PENN MUTUAL,

NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Assets Liable for Losses.....$1,500,000

It is a Permanent Institution, with a perpetual charter from, and subject to the laws and judicial decisions of the State.

The assets lawfully invested are large, compared with the liabilities, and the business is limited to first-class risks—thus assuring the members of ample security, prudent management, and solid prosperity, and offering superior advantages for judicious Life Insurance.

It is the *interest*, as well as the duty of every citizen to support HOME INSTITUTIONS, because, by doing otherwise, his funds are carried abroad to benefit others, inflicting on this community the same injury as if he went abroad to purchase any article of merchandise which is manufactured or sold here. Every dollar paid to a foreign Insurance Company is a LOSS TO THE GENERAL CAPITAL OF THIS CITY—the amount already paid would have furnished us with steamship Lines to increase Trade.

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY—LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Return Premium Dividend 50 per cent.

Scrip previous to 1863 receivable in payment of premiums.

Policies issued on the various plans of Insurance.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel C. Huey,	John G. Brenner,
Theophilus Paulding,	Benjamin Coates,
Edmund A. Souder,	Richard S. Newbold,
Samuel E. Stokes,	James B. McFarland,
Henry C. Townsend,	William P. Hacker,
Thomas W. Davis,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Joseph M. P. Price,	William H. Kern,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James Euston,
Rudolphus Keal,	Edward M. Needles,
Samuel J. Christian,	Charles Watson,
James O. Pease,	Elwood Johnson,
Warner M. Rasin,	John G. Keppler,
Frederick A. Hoyt,	John A. Needles,
Christian J. Hoffman,	Baltimore.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the office of the Company, from 1 to 2 P. M., daily.

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P., and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 2 27 tuths4tp

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician,
No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets, for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY
From $3 to $50,
INSURING
From $500 *to* $10,000,
IN CASE OF DEATH, AND
$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,
FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 2 17 1m4p

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		Market value.
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, New		
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12 700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1 000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
		$461,061·45
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,306·89
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,461·95
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,499·18
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,824·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,213·99

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,
$544,492·92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER.
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY.
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS.

JOHN F. GROSS,	DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE,	JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.	

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

HAVANA CIGARS AND
LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday 1 31 1m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THIRD ST.

Four Large Stores Burned—Over a Million of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed—A Fireman Killed, and Several Seriously Injured.

Last night about 6 o'clock a disastrous fire occurred in Third street, above Race. It began in the extensive wholesale hardware house of George H. Roberts & Co., Nos. 235 and 237 N. Taird street. The firemen were very promptly upon the ground, but despite all their efforts the flames extended to the premises of Messrs. James, Kent, Santee & Co., dry-goods jobbers, occupying Nos. 239 and 241 in the same street, the adjoining premises. The latter firm had on hand an immense stock of goods. Their trade amounts to millions annually, and in the dull times their stock is exceedingly extensive.

This firm had just laid in part of their spring goods, and their stock was therefore quite heavy. It is estimated that it must have reached in value the sum of $800,000. Their building, with its contents, was burned to the third story. It was also valued at $35,000. It was quite extensive, reaching in depth one hundred and fifty feet, and five stories in height. The flames leaped with terrific fury through the windows of these extensive establishments, and it was with great difficulty that the firemen could stand in front of the burning buildings, so great was the heat arising therefrom.

The stores on the opposite side of the street were in danger of being fired from the intensity of the heat, the flames reaching as they did at times nearly the entire width of the street.

No. 234, adjoining on the north, is occupied by George K. Smith & Shoemaker, druggists. This building is five stories in height. The flames were checked before they did much damage in this structure, although the stock on hand, which was valued at $30,000, was greatly damaged by water.

Messrs. Thomas & Brother, dealers in notions, occupied part of the four-story building, No. 233, adjoining the hardware store on the south. Mr. J. Eisenhower, shoe manufacturer, also occupied part of No. 233. The rear part of this building was somewhat damaged by fire, but the loss was principally caused by water.

No. 231 is a four-story building, occupied by Mr. A. C. Stevenson & Sons, curriers. He also occupied the upper story of No. 223. This building was but slightly damaged by fire. He estimates his loss at $2500. No insurance.

About half-past seven o'clock, while the firemen were endeavoring to reach the flames by placing hose on an adjoining building, the south wall of the building fell on the store No. 233. This building was one story less in height than the one on fire.

A number of firemen, most of them members of the Columbia Hose, were on the roof of No. 233, and the falling of the wall on this crushed it in, precipitating the men to the second story, amid a mass of rubbish and fire. The disaster was at once noticed, and a scene of intense excitement followed.

The firemen directed their streams to where they believed their comrades were buried, and the scaling ladders were brought into request. The exertions of the firemen were hastened by the cries of the men inside. When an entrance was effected, Edward O'Neal, Henry Kirby, Thomas Winters, James Mulheron, Frederick Hines, and Matthew O'Brien, members of the Columbia, were found in the ruins. They were still alive. O'Neal was fastened beneath the lumber, and before he could be extricated he died. The others were released without difficulty.

According to the statement of Kirby, the men all fell together, and when they reached the second story, O'Neal suggested that they should all unite in a cry for help, in order to insure the probability of its being heard by friends. As O'Neal's head was crushed when he was taken out, it is believed that, while his companions were being removed, the fall of some other portion of the wall caused his death. The deceased resided in Fayette street, near Arch. He leaves a wife and one child. William Kirby was badly bruised. Thomas Waters had one leg broken. James Mulheron was badly burned about the face and neck. Frederick Hines was seriously injured internally. He was taken to the hospital. O'Brien was badly injured. With the exception of Hines, all the injured men were removed to their homes.

In addition to the above members of the Columbia Hose, James H. McCourt was badly injured by the fall of the wall, and later in the evening, Albert Ladner, a member of the United States Hose, had an arm broken by falling through a hatchway.

The falling of the wall gave the flames full headway, and the building No. 233, occupied on the first floor by Thomas & Brother, notions, and in the other stories by J. Eisenhower, shoe dealer, was destroyed by being crushed to the cellar. No. 231, occupied by A. S. Stevens, leather dealer, was badly damaged, and No. 229, occupied by D. F. Gallagher, perfumer, was considerably damaged by water. The fire occasioned great alarm among the boarders at the Eagle Hotel, and the most of the inmates left the building. The hotel property was slightly damaged by fire and water. The fire continued to burn until near midnight, by which time that portion of the building occupied by James, Kent, Santee & Co. was burned down to the third story. Mr. Roberts' portion was entirely destroyed. He had a stock of hardware valued at $40,000, which was lost.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS

TOTAL LOSS OF ABOUT $1,000,000.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

An immense concourse of people have been assembled all the morning in Third street, above Race, gazing at the ruins of the great fire of last evening, a full account of which is published in another column of this afternoon's TELEGRAPH. The Vigilant Steam Fire-engine, Neptune Hose, and several other fire companies, are still in service playing on the ruins. Lieutenant Abraham Bowers, with a posse of police, are busily engaged protecting property, and keeping the crowd at a respectable distance from the destroyed buildings.

The fire originated in the counting-room of the hardware store of George H. Roberts & Co. About a quarter to 6 o'clock some clerks who were engaged in the second story saw smoke issuing from the windows of the counting-house, which is in the rear of the first floor, and very soon afterwards the room was in a light blaze. A son of Mr. Roberts left the counting room a few minutes before the fire broke out. The fire was entirely accidental, and originated from a stove in the counting-house.

The total loss in the buildings Nos. 235 and 237 will reach about $150,000.

The buildings Nos. 239 and 241 were about three-fourths destroyed, with their contents. These buildings were occupied by James, Kent, Santee & Co., and their stock was valued at between $700,000 and $800,000. Their whole amount of insurance will reach $570,000.

There is an insurance on each building destroyed of $10,000. These buildings are owned by James, Kent, Santee & Co.

The loss on buildings Nos. 235 and 237 will be about $25,000. These buildings cost about $33,000 each to build, a few years since.

The amount of injury to buildings Nos. 239 and 241 will be about $12,000.

James, Kent, Santee & Co. are insured as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA COMPANIES.

America	$10 000
Reliance	10 000
Enterprise	10 000
Pennsylvania	20,000
North America	20,000
Delaware Mutual	10,000
State of Pennsylvania	10,000
Home	10,000
Fame	10 000
Fire Association	20,000
Girard Fire Mutual	10,000
Insurance Company of Philadelphia	10,000

AGENCIES.

Boswell & Co	30 000
Lancaster & Gaskill	120 000
William Arrott	30 000
W. D. & J. H. Sherrerd	20 000
Sabine, Ding & Hollinshead	70 000
William W. Alter & Co	5 000
John Wilson	30,000
Royal	20 000
Liverpool and London	20,000
Total	$496,000

CONTEMPTIBLE THIEVING.—Chas. Clark, David Hubben, and Felix Lynch were arrested last evening at the fire in Third street by Officer Hunt, charged with the despicable act of stealing goods from the burning buildings. One of the delectable trio was carrying off when arrested 20 pairs of stockings, a quantity of silk velvet and ribbon, a silk shawl, 12 pairs of suspenders, and 13 pairs of gaiters. The entire party were committed by Alderman Toland in default of $1500 bail each.

AN IMPOSTOR CAGED.—A man named Thomas Martin was found yesterday afternoon, at Eighth and Chesnut streets, by Officer Reeder, begging, and apparently a cripple. Entertaining a suspicion that Thomas was sailing under false colors, the officer took him inside and examined him, when it was found that his arm, which was carefully tied up as though broken, was perfectly sound. Thomas was taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed him as a vagrant.

PHYSICIAN TO THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Dr. J. Rhein, whose office is at Eleventh and Callowhill streets, has kindly consented to act as physician to the Association for disabled firemen, and is at present attending two of the firemen injured by the falling of the wall at the fire in North Third street, last evening.

DISHONEST COLORED MEN.—Robert Thomas and Joseph Lane, both colored, were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing $200 worth of clothing from the establishment of Middleton Morris, Lombard street, above Sixth. Alderman Butler committed them to answer.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Two boys, named Dennis Ford and James Hughes, were arrested last evening at Front and Market streets, having in their possession a show-case, containing a quantity of tea, which was supposed to be stolen. They were committed by Alderman Butler for a further hearing.

A PUGNACIOUS WOULD-BE HIGHWAYMAN.—A colored man named Alexander Conway was arrested last night at Sixth and Shippen streets, charged with an attempt at highway robbery and assault and battery. He knocked one man down while being taken into custody. Alderman Tittermary committed him to prison.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—John Wilson was arrested about four o'clock this morning at Fifth and Shippen streets, charged with attempting to break into a store in the neighborhood. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

STEALING GOODS AT THE FIRE.—Josiah Ryan and Robert Allen were arrested, in addition to some others, charged with stealing at the fire last evening, on Third street. Alderman Godbou committed them.

MORE WOODEN BUILDINGS TAKEN DOWN.—The High Constables have had taken down three more wooden buildings, erected in the city contrary to an ordinance prohibiting the erection of buildings of that class.

PHILADELPHIA LUXURIES.—

Our city through the nation round,
For some choice blessings is renowned;
For instance—butter, fresh and sweet,
Such as New Yorkers never eat,
Peculiar kinds of pie and cake,
Excelling those they elsewhere bake,
And lots of catfish, which, when fried,
Possess a charm none can deride;
But, oh! we boast the most of all,
The matchless clothes of Tower Hall!

We have the largest and best stock of CLOTHING *in Philadelphia, all* FRESH, FASHIONABLE, *and* SOUND, *which we are selling at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, for either* SOUND *or* DAMAGED *goods.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THROAT DISEASES.—"We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation of the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"WHAT do you take for your cold?" said a sympathetic lady to a sufferer. "Four pocket handkerchiefs a day, madam," was the reply. How much better to avoid the cold altogether by wearing suitable Clothing, from Charles Stokes & Co.'s 'one price,' under the Continental.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HOW HAPPY would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street. No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

No MATTER whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.

No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing-machine in the world.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HOW HAPPY is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.

The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr Jayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this ancient remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1108 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

HUGHES—TAYLOR.—On the 18th of August, 1865, by the Rev. D. M'Gordon, JOHN JACOB HUGHES and Miss CATHARINE TAYLOR, both of this city.

ORAM—McKEEVER.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. S. H. Gelsy, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES R. ORAM to MARY S., daughter of Jesse K. McKeever, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BROOKFIELD.—On the 24th instant, ELIZABETH BROOKFIELD, wife of Thomas Brookfield, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Daughters of Degree of Rebecca, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 125 Trella street, First Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church Vault.

CASSIDY.—On the 25th instant, ANNE, wife of William Cassidy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Wood streets, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at the Cathedral. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

COLWELL.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. REBECCA L. COLWELL, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Hugh Robinson, Bridge street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, Mantua, West Philadelphia, on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

EMERICK.—On the 26th instant, GEORGE EMERICK, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 514 N. Eleventh street, above Buttonwood, on Thursday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock. Funeral service at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race, below Sixth street.

FLANAGAN.—On the 26th instant, MARY, wife of Edward Flanagan, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invites to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1303 Wood street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Assumption. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WREN.—On the 24th instant, ELIZABETH WREN, wife of Christopher Wren, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Martha Washington Tent, No. 4, I. O. of R. Sisters, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 131 Hazel street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The stores is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on re-sonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, a real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2011. 2 24 6t§p

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING, No. 247 N. Sixth street, opposite Franklin Square. Apply to P. MAURER,
2 26 6t* No. 115 S. TENTH St., below Chesnut.

$8000.—FOR SALE, No. 1940 WALLACE Street. Early possession can be given. Apply to J. R. RHOADS,
2 26 4t No. 829 ARCH Street.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, NO. 833 MARKET Street.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
WEIGHING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND A-HALF POUNDS.
And one thousand other LIVING CURIOSITIES. 2 27 6t

UNION PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
N. W. corner RACE and SECOND Streets,
Invite the attention of parties requiring goods in their line to the facilities they have of furnishing BOXES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
which, for durability and neatness, they defy competition.
2 27 6trp* PARIS & CO.

IT WILL PAY
TO ADVERTISE
IN COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS!

The undersigned is agent for the best country papers in all parts of the United States, and contracts for advertising at the publishers' lowest rates. His system of advertising is such that no one who designs to make his business known in many different sections of the country should fail to avail themselves of it. He recommends and represents only well-established papers, and *guarantees* careful insertions of advertisements in all cases.

WILMER ATKINSON,
No. 611 Chesnut Street,
2 17 stuth8t SECOND LOOR.

MILLINERY GOODS.

OPENING.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

WOOD & CARY

WILL OPEN

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

FRENCH BONNETS,

FLOWERS,

AND

STRAW GOODS.

[2 24 3t

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1st. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced. 2 21 1mrp

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths2m

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car*, they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

1866. SPRING OPENING. 1866.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

IN

DRESS FABRICS

INCLUDING GREAT NOVELTIES,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

[2 23 5t

FEBRUARY 26 and 27.

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

CHEAP LACE CURTAINS

The Subscribers have received from the

NEW YORK AUCTION SALE

A LARGE LOT OF

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL,
SATIN DE LAINES,
TERRY,
COTELINE,

AND OTHER

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Which were bought at a great sacrifice, and will be sold cheap.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,

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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS.
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12§

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HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
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Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *"OUR OWN MAKE"* are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4§

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N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins—6-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

American Prints and Ginghams, fast colors.

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White Marseilles, good quality, 75 cents per yard.

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Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½.
Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.
Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.
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N. B. Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, made expressly for our sales, and warranted.

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert street about the last of April.

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A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

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ENGLISH BLANKETS,

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MOURNING GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
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HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,
GRENADINES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
CRAPES,

And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for [2 24 stuth19t

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1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

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HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED KIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

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No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
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LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
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ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 tuthstrp

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

BY HENRY T. WILLIAMS.

Inscriptions in honor of the dead are probably as old as tombs themselves; but so little has the custom been practised till late centuries, that it is difficult to trace the date of their commencement.

It has been disputed whether the ancient Jews, before the time of Christ, inscribed epitaphs on the monuments of the dead; but it is certain that some of very ancient date are found among them.

After the Jews came the Greeks. The Greek epitaphs were very simple, and consisted only of the name and a short character, as "*a good man*," "*a good woman*."

The Athenians put only the name of the dead with the epithet good, or hero, and a word signifying their good wishes.

The Lacedæmonians allowed epitaphs to none but those who had died in battle.

Herodotus has preserved to us those which the Amphictyones caused to be inscribed on the columns which they raised in honor of the heroes of Thermopylæ, and that which Simonides, from personal friendship, placed over the tomb of the prophet Megistias. The general description for the whole of these was to this effect:—"Four thousand from Peloponnesus once fought on this spot with three hundred myriads;" and that which was special to the Spartans was still more remarkable:—"Stranger, go tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here obedient to their commands."

The Greeks, instead of the inscription, sometimes engraved the instruments of the profession of the buried one; often, also, emblems which marked their character and temper, or symbols and figures of that which they liked best.

The bas-relief thus used was very curious.

Trimalchio, in Petronius, desires that the likeness of his dog (symbol of fidelity) may be formed at the feet of his statue, and the monument be adorned with garlands and representations of the combats which should take place at his funeral. Upon the monument was to be carved a ship under full sail, to show that he obtained his wealth as a merchant, in which ship he should be represented sitting, clothed in magisterial robes and insignia, pouring out riches upon the multitude; also a triclinium (court with painted walls), and the people feasting therein; at his right was to be placed his wife, Fortunata, with a Sicilian dove, and holding a dog with a chain; *alo amphoræ* (immense vases), well secured, while one was to appear broken, and upon it a boy weeping for the misfortune. The whole was to be surmounted by a sun-dial, that the eye of the traveller, willing or unwilling, might be attracted to the inscription recording his name. Elpenar says to Ulysses:—

"Put an oar on this sepulchre with which I used to row with my companions."

A symbol of a girl holding a water-vase denoted that the defunct was unmarried. A palm and olive branch is the symbol of immortality. A bow unbent, or with broken strings, represented the extinction of life. A dove, simplicity of manners. Crowns held in the hands show that the dead one led an innocent life. A nest of birds, with the old one feeding them, represented the care of a mother to bring up her children.

The Romans inscribed their epitaphs to the "Manes," *Dis Manibus*, and frequently introduced the dead as speaking to the living. Accordingly, down to the eleventh century, all epitaphs were in the Greek or Roman language. From the eleventh to the fifteenth, the French and Latin predominated, and in the fifteenth commence those of the English language.

None exist to prove whether they were used by the Saxons or Danes before that time.

The French mind is peculiarly adapted to the epigrammatic form; very felicitous examples may be quoted: as of the Count de Tenia, who had enjoyed every form of temporal prosperity, and caused to be engraved on his tomb the words "*Tandem felix*." "Happy at last." And also the touching epitaph to a mother, "*La premiere au rendezvous*," "The first at the rendezvous."

A large portion of the earlier monuments, and consequently of the epitaphs, of the mother country, England, were destroyed at the time of the Reformation, and subsequently by the iconoclastic rage of the Puritans and Presbyterians.

But when we come down to a later date, the literature of no people, either ancient or modern, can vie with those in our language in this peculiar branch.

For, whilst English epitaphs possess the point and terseness without which no epitaph can be successful, they exhibit a feature almost unknown in those of other nations—that, viz., of wit or humor.

It seems as if the wittiest people of the world, as those who speak the English language unquestionably are, had found it impossible to confine their raillery to the living, and accordingly we find that the harmless peculiarities of the dead have often been hit off on a tombstone with a felicity which has rendered immortal what otherwise the next generation would have forgotten.

The epitaphs of modern times too often consist of fulsome compliments and expressions of respect, which were never applied to the deceased while in life. Hence the English proverb, "He lies like an epitaph."

The Germans have a proverb, "He lies like a tombstone, and is as impudent as a newspaper."

The simplest epitaphs are, after all, the most charming, and touch the affections quickest. The column erected to the memory of General Massena, who is buried in the "Cemetiere de l'Est," in Paris, contains only the word "Massena," and simplicity is equally essential to give effect to the record of the gentle virtues of domestic life. The single word "Mother" can call a tear, when four lines of beautiful metre might fail to move us.

The following extract from an elegy on Doune, by a distinguished clergyman of England, exhibits another idea connected with the epitaph, and beautifully illustrates the character of his subject:—

"He that would write an epitaph for thee,
And do it well, must first begin to be
Such as thou wert; for none can truly know
Thy worth, thy life, but he that hath lived so."

Bishop Sprat, writing a sonnet to the memory of the Lord Protector Cromwell, brings forth yet another idea concerning the epitaph, arguing there is no need of any epitaphs except to those who have died without fame; that the memory of the distinguished dead will always live in the *hearts* of posterity, even if their graves are unmarked by a single stone:—

"They only want an epitaph
That do remain alone
Alive in an inscription,
Remembered only on the brass or marble stone."

I have gathered from various sources the following collection. This subject is rarely made the occasion of any extended article in the newspapers, and the interest which I am sure the reading of these herewith given will excite will repay their publication in these columns. And, although in some instances they may seem to mock or trifle with things sacred or religious, yet their antiquity and curious nature will entitle them to a place in every one's memory.

Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, was buried at the church in Wrexham, Wales. His monument, a plain altar tomb, bears this inscription:—

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travelled, and in Asia wed,
Where long he lived and thrived, in London died.
Much good, some ill he did; so hope all's even.
And thus his soul through mercy's gone to heaven.
You that survive and read this tale, take care,
For this most certain exit do prepare,
Where best in peace the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the silent dust."

It is recorded that Mr. Yale went to the East Indies from this country as an adventurer, and, becoming wealthy, obtained the Presidency of Madras, and is said to have ruled with oppressive authority. He caused his groom to be hanged for riding out a favorite horse without leave. For this murder he was ordered to England, where he was tried for his crime, but by some means escaped all punishment, except a heavy fine. He died in 1726.

At Bottreaux Courch, Cornwall, England, there is this curious epitaph to Rev. Mr. Cotton and wife:—

"Fortynine years they lived, man and wife,
And what's more rare so many without strife,
She first departing, he a few weeks tried
To live without her, could not, and he died."

The quaint humor of Dr. Franklin has expressed itself in the following lines, his epitaph, written by himself:—

The body
of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
printer,
(like the cover of an old book
its contents torn out,
and stripped of its lettering and gilding),
lies here, food for worms,
yet the work itself shall not be lost,
for it will (as he believed) appear once more
in a new
and more beautiful edition
corrected and amended
by
The Author.

One of the finest we have ever read is the simple inscription in St. Anne's church, at Cracow, dedicated by Count Sierakowski, to the illustrious Copernicus:—

Sta sol, ne moveare.

The very words of Scripture, which were used as a pretext for the persecution of the great truth which he discovered, are here employed to form his epitaph.

Byron's misanthropy vented itself in the epitaph on his Newfoundland dog, which he concluded with the following lines:—

"To mark a friend's remains these stones arise,
I never knew but one, and here he lies."

The following is said to be on the tomb of a lady who is buried in Baltimore. She was born in 1613, and died in 1738:—

"Stop, passenger, until my life you read,
The living may get knowledge by the dead;
Five times five years I lived a virgin's life.
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife,
Ten times five years I lived a widow chaste,
Now wearied of this mortal life, I rest.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty kings of Scotland, and a queen.
Four times five years the Commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects rose against the law.
Twice did I see one prelacy pulled down,
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of Stuart's race I saw, nay, more,
My native country sold for English ore.
Such desolation in my life have been
I have an end of all perfection seen."

In Saratoga, N. Y., is a tombstone containing a carved image of a locomotive, and in the window is a photograph of the engineer, to whom the monument is erected. Underneath are the following lines:—

"My Engine now is cold and still
No water doth her boiler fill,
The wood affords its flames no more,
My days of usefulness are o'er."

If ever any epitaph expressed in highest praise the character of the departed, the succeeding lines, addressed to the memory of Eliza Anspach, of Baltimore, Md., will give a beautiful illustration:—

"Farewell, our best beloved; whose heavenly mind
Genius to virtue, strength to softness joined;
Devotion not debased by pride or art,
With meek simplicity and joy of heart.
Tho' sprightly, great or; tho' polite, sincere;
To parents lovely, as to friendship dear,
Unblamed, respected in each sphere of life,
The tenderest daughter, sister, friend, and wife,
In thee their patroness, the afflicted lost,
Thy friends their comfort, ornament, and boast."

—Epitaph, in Bothwell Churchyard, England, on a blacksmith:—

"My sledge and hammer lie reclin'd,
My bellows too, have lost their wind,
My fire's extinct, my forge decay'd,
My vise is in the dust a l laid;
My coal is spent my iron gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.
My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest,
My soul, smoke like, soars to be blest."

There is a singular inscription in Enfield Churchyard, England, on the tomb of John White, who was surveyor to the New River Company:—

"Here lies John White, who day by day
On river works did use much clay,
Is now himself turning that way,
If not to clay, yet dust will come,
Which to prserve takes little room,
Although inclosed in this great tomb."

Epitaph on Thomas Shorthose:—

"Hic jacet Tom Shorthose;
Sine tomb, sine sheep, sine riches;
Qui vixit sine gown, sine cloak,
Sine shirt, sine breeches."

Epitaph in a churchyard near Salisbury, England:—

"On Richard Button, Esq.
"Oh! Sun, Moon, Stars, and ye celestial Poles!
Are graves then dwindled into Button Holes?"

"Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest, and the smallest grave in this churchyard?" said a pedestrian to his companion, while meditating among the tombs at Esher.

"Why," replied he, "it is that in which Miles Button is buried; for it is Miles below the sod, Miles in length, Miles in breadth, and yet after all it is but a Button Hole."

About the year 1815, an account of a Kentish miller's funeral was given in the papers. He left handsome legacies to his executors, on condition that they should bury him under the mill, and place the following epitaph, his own composition, above him:—

"Underneath this ancient mill
Lies the body of poor Will.
Odd he lived, and odd he died,
And odd his funeral nobody cried.
Where he's gone, and how he fares,
Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

Epitaph in Baltimore, Md.:—

"In memory of Peter Littig,
born Dec. 10 1754, died Apl. 3, 1799.
Peter Littig was his name,
Heav n i hope his station,
Baltimore was his dwelling place,
And Christ is his salvation.
Now he is dead and buried
And all his bones are rotten,
Remember him when this you see
Lest he should be forgotten."

Perhaps the culmination of the comic, absurd, and ridiculous in epitaphs was never reached, or so fully illustrated, as in these few following specimens, actually copied from tombstones in a churchyard in Massachusetts:—

"Ebenezer Dockwood, aged forty-seven,
A miser and a hypocrite, never went to heaven."

In the same yard:—

"This is to the memory of Ellen Hill,
A woman who would always have her will,
She snubbed her husband, though she made good bread,
And on the whole he's rather glad she's dead.
She whipped her children (and she drank her gin)
Whipped virtue out, and whipped the devil in,
May all such women go to some great fold
Where they through all eternity can scold."

Another:—

"To the memory of Mary Gold
Who was gold in nothing but her name
She was a tolerable woman for an acquaintance,
But O. H. himself couldn't live with her.
Her temper was furious,
Her tongue was vindictive,
She resented a look, and frowned at a smile,
And was as sour as vinegar
She pumased the earth nowards of forty years,
To say nothing of her relations."

Another:—

"To the memory of Captain Barber, a staunch patriot who fought and died for his country, who was foremost in all the stirring deeds of his nation's history. Known to be a liberal man! but he was a glutton and a wine bibber! drove his only son to sea, and to ruin; killed his wife by his misdeeds, and died drunk in his fifty-first year."

Here is a genuine epitaph, although the precise locality cannot at present be recalled:—

"Here lies John Trollop,
Who stones did roll up,
When God called his soul up,
His body filled this hole up."

In Pomfret, Connecticut:—

"I here bid ye emty
World adieu.
My dearest friends,
& so must you."

In New Britain, Connecticut:—

"Now I am old and out of Mind
Upon the stone My name you'll find,
And when My name you plainly see
You can no less than think of me."

In Hillsdale, New York:—

"Sleep on, sleep on my love
Sleep on my love for you are my turtle dove
My dear wife & children don't you mourn for me
Heaven is my home & earth is my footstool."

In Pittsfield, Massachusetts:—

"When you for friends are passing by
And this to me you where I lie
Remember you're so long must have
Like me a mate on in the grave.
Also 2 infants, 2 sons and a daughter."

In Middlebury, Vermont:—

"White Chrystal dews imparl the lawn,
A Tear shall drop o'er Betsey's urn."

In Old Sekonk, Massachusetts:—

"My body is not to be found by this stone
For God hath decreed it a watery tomb
But since it is the lot of all men to die
It is my sad fate in the ocean to lie.
Captain James Paine, 1816. Dec. 14. Age 32."

In Milford, Connecticut:—

"Molly, the pleasant in her day
Was suddenly seized and sent away,
How soon she's ripe, how soon she's rotten,
Laid in the grave, and soon forgotten."

—*N. Y. Independent.*

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HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

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1 15 {Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, February 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, February 28.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 3.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London, $5 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris,...105 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage, $35 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs Toupees Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tongues, Frises Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.

1 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 6 §

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, Deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Administrator,

2 20tu6t* No. 131 South FIFTH Street.

G. C. REUKAUF'S

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT,

PHOTOGRAPH,

AND

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND GILT MOULDINGS!

No. 929 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.

GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS.

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.

Have just received

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,

SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,

FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 1 To out

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 518 FINE street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 7

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1866.

FIRST.

1. Capital Stock		$100,000 00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for, one thousand.		
3. Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash		100,000 00
SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.		
1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company		12,000 00
2. Amount of cash on hand, deposited in First National Bank, Springfield	$6,454 25	
3. Amount of cash on hand, deposited in Cyuchon National Bank, Springfield	2,620 47	
4. Amounts of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	22,471 98	31,546 70
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		4 3,261 26
8. Amounts of stocks owned by the company:—		
43 shares National Bank of Commerce, Boston	$4,730 00	
25 shares Webster National Bank, Boston	$2,800 00	
15 shares Elliot National Bank, Boston	$1,620 00	
30 shares First National Bank, Springfield	$5,600 00	
42 shares Second National Bank, Springfield	$5,376 00	
3 shares Agawan National Bank, Springfield	$320 00	
15 shares Oyuchon National Bank, Springfield	$2,025 00	
27 shares First National Bank, Northampton	$3,240 00	
19 shares First National Bank, Chicopee	$2,375 00	Market value 28,096 00
$158,000 U. S. Gov. Securities	do	161,83 00
$1600 Michigan State Bonds	do	1,100 00
9. Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans:—	Mkt val.	
36 shares Chicopee National Bank, Springfield	$3,600	
20 shares of Second National Bank, Springfield	2,000—	$5,000
10 shares of N. Y. and New Haven R. R. Co.	1,000—	1,100
18 shares of Glasgow Manufacturing Co.	1,800	
$1000 U. S. Government 7-30 notes	1,000—	2,635
24 shares Chicopee National Bank, Springfield	2,400	
9 shares Oyuchon National Bank, Springfield	900	
$3000 Rome and Watertown R. R. bonds	3,000—	6,000
5 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co.	500—	300
10 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co.	1 000	
$300 U. S. Government 7-30 notes	300—	1,000
36 shares Chicopee National Bank, Springfield	3,600	
$10 000 U. S. Government 6 per cent. 1881	10,000—	13 500
20 shares Third National Bank, Springfield	2,000	
$1000 City of Springfield bonds	1 00	0—2,000
$20,450 U. S. Government 6 20s	20 450—	20,450
$2000 U. S. Government 6 per cent. 1881	2,000—	2,000
$3350 U. S. Government 7 3-10 per cent.	3,350—	3,050
		$51,825 00
11. Amount of premium notes		390,333 19
12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company accrued and unpaid		65,027 24
Amount of all other loans on collateral or personal security		16,100 00
Amount of deferred premium		77,638 71
Amount due from agents		31,656 14
		$1,286,562 21

THIRD—LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

2. Amount of the claims for losses	$5,000 00	
6. Amount of losses during the year	27,500 00	$32,500 00

FOURTH—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash premium received	$206,736 11	
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company	152,061 46	
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	30,424 52	
5. Amount of income of the Company from any other sources. Interest accrued	$20,000	$583,242 09

FIFTH—EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year	$110,750 00	
4. Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	378 99	
5 Amount of return premiums	29,179 94	
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year	7 021 87	
7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the Company	81,272 03	
8. Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,202 75	
9. Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	10,759 60	$231,655 18

CALEB RICE, President.

F. B. BACON, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 702 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 20th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President, and F. B. Bacon, Secretary, of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company, upon the 1st day of January, A. D. 1866.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of the said Massachusetts Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 1,286,562 24-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company except as one of the assured.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1866. GEORGE WALKER,

2 24tu3t Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT { To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally,

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71		$95,000 00
120 000 " 6 " '81		128 100 00
200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194,375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90 555
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53,250
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		119,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		25,750 0
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8 580 0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property		170,700 0
$1,026,850 Par. Market value	$996 500 00	
Real Estate	35,000 00	
Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37	
Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44	
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00	
Cash in Banks	$55,956 89	
Cash in Drawer	678 48	56,635 37
		$1,233,650 19

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hope, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, B. Jones Brooks
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig, James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 843 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1865,	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 12 §

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.

JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.

HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.

JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 2 §

THE PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mo. 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street,

FENIANISM RAMPANT.

Serenade to George Francis Train at the St. Charles Hotel—Train Switched off by the Roberts Party—The O'Mahony Peace Messengers Cried Down—An Exciting Time.

Last evening about eight o'clock, an immense crowd of Irishmen assembled in front of the St. Charles Hotel, on Wood street, for the purpose of serenading George Francis Train, B. Doran Killian, Father Curley, and James McDermotts, representatives of the O'Mahony faction of the Fenian Brotherhood. A brass band was in attendance, and after several patriotic airs had been performed the four gentlemen mentioned appeared on the balcony and were received with loud cheers.

Mr. Train thanked the audience for the courtesy extended, and inquired what they wanted him to speak about. (A voice—"Ireland and the Fenians.") He stated that he was a friend of Ireland, and had devoted much of his time and means to her service, and was willing to do more. He was here for the purpose of delivering an address, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the Fenian cause, but he was sorry to see that the President of the Congress, now in session in this city, had gone out of his way to say that he (Train) did not speak for the Fenian cause. He denounced this assertion as a libel upon the good sense of Irishmen.

Although not a Fenian himself he had espoused the cause, had travelled through the country giving lectures in their behalf, and the funds realized had been religiously applied towards the project of liberating Old Ireland. He was the Fenians' friend even in London, where he had been imprisoned for delivering a speech favorable to her independence. The American people were in favor of the liberation of Ireland from the tyranny of English laws, Irishmen are not in this country on sufferance. They were here at the nation's birth, and the names of nine natives of the Emerald Isle could be found attached to the Declaration of Independence. The very moment Ireland fires a gun, America will acknowledge her as a belligerent. He was not a Fenian, but thought it was high time every Irishman was. Two hundred thousand Irishmen had died through England's cruel laws, and now is the time for revenge. He was sorry to see contentions among Fenians.

An enthusiastic Irishmen in the crowd inquired why he was not a Fenian, when a scene of great confusion ensued. Cheers, intermingled with hisses, made it impossible to distinguish what was said. At this moment voices called out, "Put the perjurer, McDermott, off the balcony," "Down with the apostate priest Curley," and similar expressions. Train endeavored to regain order, and had partially succeeded, when a man standing in the middle of the street, who announced himself to be "Ed. Carey," cried out that no man could be an advocate of Fenianism and not be a Fenian. Train replied that he had shown himself to be a staunch friend of Ireland, and had aided to fill the coffers of the Fenian Brotherhood. A call for "Morrison" was then raised, but Train, with his accustomed coolness, continued to speak. It being apparent to him, however, that the crowd had concluded that his speech had been finished, he stepped back upon the balcony.

Father Curley then made his appearance, and was received with hisses and shouts of derision. The Reverend Father endeavored to prevail upon the crowd to hear him, promising to detain them only one moment, but his effort was unsuccessful.

Mr. McDermott then advanced, smilingly, to the front of the balcony, when the dissatisfaction of the crowd reached the utmost point, and he retired in confusion.

The cries for "Morrison" still continued, and upon his appearance at one of the hotel windows, deafening cheers were given for him. His entrance upon the balcony was, however, disputed by the O'Mahony faction, who informed him that the meeting belonged to them. Morrison's friends interfered and pushed him forward, when the proprietor of the hotel presented himself, and said that he would not permit any further speaking from the balcony.

Morrison, however, persisted, and was about proceeding to speak, when the proprietor seized hold of him and informed him in a very emphatic manner that he was in earnest. Some one proposed that Morrison could speak from the steps in front of the entrance to the hotel, and thither he and his party departed. Just at that time an omnibus drove up to the door, when Morrison mounted to the roof and commenced to harangue the crowd. He said he had some respect for Train, who had done eminent service for Ireland, but not for the company he keeps—O'Mahony and his infamous clique. "McDermott is a perjured man; let me tell you his history."

McDermott, who had maintained his position on the balcony, characterized the charge made against him as a lie, and offered to prove it if the opportunity was afforded him. The crowd, however, hissed him down, and Morrison continued to denounce the O'Mahony faction. McDermott, who appeared determined to have his say, again interrupted Morrison, and held up a slip of paper which he said was a telegraphic despatch from General Logan, recommending the Fenian Brotherhood to give their support to President O'Mahony.

This announcement was received with hisses and cries of "a forgery," when three cheers for President Roberts and General Sweeney were given. McDermott looked uneasy for a moment, but he soon recovered his equanimity, and crossing over to the landlord, who was still on the balcony, told him if he did not order the omnibus to be driven away he would force the crowd to listen to him. The landlord, who was greatly excited and feared a row would occur, promised to do so, and sent a boy to tell the driver to remove the vehicle forthwith. When the driver received the orders he drew up the reins, and, to the evident disgust of Morrison and his friends, drove away.

Calls were then made for Train, but that gentleman, apparently being satisfied with his former reception, failed to make his appearance. An *impromptu* meeting was held on the street, which was addressed by a young man, who stated that he had been a member of the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, and also in this country. Funds had been contributed in Ireland and sent to O'Mahony, who gave them to understand that a fleet of vessels was being fitted out to prey upon the commerce of England. O'Mahony pocketed the money, and distributed it among his satellites, a delegation of whom were in this city endeavoring to throw a firebrand into the Congress now in session. He characterized O'Mahony as a perjured villain, and accused him of sending agents to Ireland to betray the cause.

Upon the adjournment of the first meeting, the representatives of the two factions met in the hotel, and an angry altercation took place between them. One of the Roberts men informed McDermott that in New York it was as much as a man's life was worth to raise any objection to O'Mahony's rule, but the case was different in Pittsburg. A pugilistic Fenian then struck at McDermott, when Mr. Train sprang forward, and said the delegation came to this city on a peaceable mission, but the treatment they had received at the hands of those who should have been their friends, was such that they would hereafter be mortal enemies. He abjured the Roberts faction, and said his respect for them had departed forever. He then retired with his three friends to a private parlor, while the other party remained the masters of the ground.

Considerable feeling was manifested by our Irish citizens, last evening, at the conduct of the Roberts party. While no doubt could exist as to the fact that the disturbance of the meeting was preconcerted, many were willing to overlook it, on the ground that the end attained justified the means adopted. Be that as it may, all hope of harmony between the two factions is now at an end, and the success of the project may be considerably retarded thereby.—*Pittsburg Commercial, Saturday.*

—Professor Masson, a man who makes a specialty of Milton, who has lectured upon the poet and been for years preparing an elaborate life, laughs at the story of filial piety writing "Paradise Lost" from parental dictation. He says the daughters of Milton pawned his books, wished him dead, and conducted themselves generally in the most uncomfortable manner.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Department of City Property for the year 1866

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents ($109 953 28) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Property to pay the expenses of that department for the year 1866, as follows:—

Item 1. For the salaries of the Commissioner, Clerk, and Messenger, three thousand six hundred ($3600) dollars.

Item 2 For the salaries of the Superintendents of Independence, Germantown, West Philadelphia, and Spring Garden Halls, and the Janitor of the Grand and Petit Jury Rooms, three thousand and fifty ($3050) dollars.

Item 3. For the salaries of the Superintendent of State House, Bell-ringer, two Janitors of State House, and two Cleaners of Courts, three thousand six hundred and thirty ($3630) dollars.

Item 4 For the salaries of Superintendents of Independence, Franklin, Washington, Kittenhouse, Penn, Logan, Jefferson, Norris, and Shackamaxon Squares, Watchmen of Parade Ground, Superintendent of Fairmount Park and City Burial Ground, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty ($7850) dollars.

Item 5 For salaries of Keepers and Regulators of public clocks, five hundred ($500 dollars.

Item 6 For salaries of House Cleaners, and all other expenses to be incurred in keeping public halls clean, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 7. For office expenses, stationery, and incidentals, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 8 For further improvement of Fairmount Park, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 9 For further improvement of Norris Square, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 10. For further improvement of Hunting Park, five hundred ($500) dollars

Item 11. For further improvement of Parade Ground, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 12 For labor at public squares, eight thousand ($8000) dollars

Item 13. For manuring and sodding, one thousand ($1 00) dollars.

Item 14 For cleansing cesspools, six hundred ($600) dollars

Item 15. For repairs to and cleansing Court rooms, District Attorney's rooms, and Jury rooms, four thousand ($400.0) dollars.

Item 16. For repairs to and improvement of property belonging to the City, five hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 17. For cleansing and repairing the public clocks, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 18. For paving in front of property belonging to the City, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 19. For coal, kindling wood and fuel, five thousand ($5000) dollars. Provided, That all coal used shall be Schuylkill, and shall be obtained from miners or shippers only

Item 20. For rent of offices in Philadelphia Bank, Girard Bank, Law Building, and Building belonging to the American Philosophical Society, eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five ($11,875) dollars.

Item 21. For ground rents and interests, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy cents ($8336 70).

Item 22. For expenses of gas for public halls, offices, and squares including sixteen station houses, thirteen thousand four hundred ($13,400 dollars.

Item 23. For extra repairs to Spring Garden Hall, twelve hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 24 For alterations in Grand and Petit Jury rooms required by the Judges of the Courts, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 25. For repairing roofs on State House Row, two thousand five hundred ($2500) do lars.

Item 26. For repairs to City Property used as Police Station Houses, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 27. For repairs to West Philadelphia Hall, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 28 For commissions to Architect at Fairmount Park, in accordance with contract, eight hundred and sixty dollars and six cents ($860 06).

Item 29. To pay H. W. Churchman the balance due him on his contract to build a summer house at Fairmount Park, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars

Item 30. For advertising and expenses of auctioneer in selling a strip of ground at Shackamaxon street wharf, three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty two-cents ($351 52)

Item 31. For alterations and repairs to the office of the Prothonotary, of the Court of Common Pleas, sixteen hundred and fifty ($1650) dollars.

Item 32 For removing snow and ice from pavements in front of State House and Public Squares, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 33. For repairs to the Tobacco Warehouse, eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars. Provided, That before the Controller shall countersign any warrant drawn by the Commissioner of City Property (except for salaries) the bills shall be approved by the Committee on City Property.

Section 2. For Planting Trees, three hundred ($300) dollars. The expense thereof to be derived from the fund bequeathed by Elliott Cresson to the City of Philadelphia, to be expended according to the provisions of an Ordinance approved June 20, 1859.

Section 3. Warrants to be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Making an Appropriation for the Arrest and Conviction of the Murderer of Mary L. Watt.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the reward offered by the Mayor on the sixth day of January, 1866, for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mary L. Watt.

Section 2. Warrants for the payment of the same shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 15

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPIES

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
February 21, 1866

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded) for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala. and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., Fe ruary 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,513 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provice barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 26 15t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES,
All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh30 Byt Brig.-Gen JAMES A. EKIN,

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new all inspected work and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street

HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT,

AUCTIONEER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

By order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:—

STEAM TUG "MARIGOLD."

Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler

STEAM TUG "LABURNUM."

Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

2 22 6t C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL
AT THE
CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M, the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100 HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5 16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appliances.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at GIESBORO, D. C., at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of:—

Horseshoes,	Riding and Cart Saddles,
Manilla Rope,	Neck-straps,
Scrap Iron,	Surcingles,
Bootlegs,	Four-horse Ambulances,
Benches,	Army Wagons, four-horse,
Coffee Boilers,	Wagons, two-horse,
Tin Cups,	Iron Water-wagons,
Knives and Forks,	Whips,
Ladles,	Padlocks,
Camp Kettles,	Bottles,
Dutch Ovens,	Shoeing-boxes,
Dish pans,	Punches,
Mess-pans,	Files,
Tin Plates,	Hammers,
Coal scuttles,	Farrier-knives,
Spoons,	Pincers,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Rasps,
Blankets,	Tongs,
Bridles,	Whitewash Brushes,
Horse Brushes,	Grindstones and Frames,
Currycombs,	Picks,
Saddle Blankets,	Lanterns,
Buckets,	Plough Is,
Casks,	Rakes,
Horse Collars,	Shovels,
Head Halters,	Spades,
Ambulance Harness,	Wheelbarrows,
Four-horse Harness (sets),	Bridle-bits,
Hay-racks,	Tire Iron,
Lines,	Chain,
Martingales,	Scrap Leather,
	Coal Oil Barrels, etc. etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the day of sale.

The horseshoes, rope, and scrap iron will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 7t In Charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, Sulphuric, 500 lbs.,	Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,	Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,	Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,	Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,	Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,	Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,	Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,	Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,	Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,	Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 1 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Captain A. M. Cummings, A. Q. M.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the Government wharf, south side of basin, the following named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz:—

THE "ESCORT."

Side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metal-ed; length on deck, 183 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 150 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "MANHATTAN."

Side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 129 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 55 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. She is in good order and well found in all her outfits.

THE "JOHN FARRON."

Side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains, and general outfits.

THE "PEONIC."

Side wheel steamer of 313 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine, and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

THE "HUGH JENKINS."

Side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1200 barrels; machinery in good condition and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE "STAR."

Side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels; vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

THE "BALLOON."

Side-wheel steamer of 234 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet

She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant encos in all departments on board for immediate use.

THE "IOLAS."

Side-wheel steamer of 164 7-95 tons wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all, 78 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, etc. etc.

THE "JAMES JEROME."

Screw steamer of 163 93-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 195 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "CECIL."

Side-wheel steamer of 130 tons wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "L. G. CANNON."

Screw steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft, 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "IRONSIDES."

Screw steamer of 192 tons; iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

THE "FANNY GARNER."

Screw steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "TIGRESS."

Screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam 18 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine, and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "KATE."

Screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well founded in all her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE IRON RUDDER.

Made of 2½ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on the back; made of the best material, and in the most thorough manner.

This Rudder was made for steamer "L. G. Cannon," but not found necessary for her use.

ONE SUPERIOR TUBULAR BOILER.

Taken from the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole and Hunt's yard, foot of Thames street, 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 73,400 pounds.

This Boiler is in complete order, and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin:—

Superior Chronometers,	Engineers' Tools,
Marine Glasses,	Ship Stores,
Metallic Life-boats,	Ship Furniture,
Manilla Ropes,	Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this Depot.

The above named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 9t Middle Military Department.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE SALE OF STEAMERS, WE WILL SELL STEAM FERRY BOAT "BALTIMORE," STEAM PROPELLER "THOMAS SWANN," STEAM PROPELLER "CONGRESS," as follows:—

The Steam Ferry Boat "BALTIMORE," side-wheel double-end ferry boat, of 466 tons. Length on deck, over all, 133 feet 4 inches; beam, 32 feet; over all, 51 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; has one low-pressure beam engine, diameter of cylinder 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draught, 8 feet; hull in perfect order, iron fastened, and metalled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, fasts, boats, and life-preservers; engine and boiler also in perfect order, and now ready for service; with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government inspector during the last month.

The steam propeller "THOMAS SWANN," of 305 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled; length on deck, 120 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct acting low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston 30 inches. Boiler, machinery, and hull all in perfect order, and well found in anchors, chains, tools, boats, life-preservers, etc., and everything the law requires, with bedding, furniture, and crockery, and cooking utensils for twenty-four persons; now ready for sea having been fitted up and inspected by a Government inspector during the last two months. Capacity for carrying 2500 round barrels.

The Steam Propeller "CONGRESS," of 472 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened; length on deck, 130 feet; beam 25 feet 5 inches; depth of lower hold, 11 feet; between decks, 7 feet 3 inches; draught, 9 feet 6 inches. Built in 1863; has three masts, with fore and aft sails, in good order. Hull, engine, and boiler in perfect order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, tools, boats, and life-preservers. Capacity for freight, 4000 barrels, having been fitted up the last two months, with full complement of bedding, furniture, crockery, utensils for 24 persons. Now ready for sea, and inspected by a Government inspector in the last two months.

ADREON & CO.,
2 21 7t Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No 118 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Faust* drew a fine house, but we imagine that Lent has interfered with the upper portion of the house, usually crowded, for the Germans are good Catholics, and no penance could equal for a German the fact of missing such an opera as *Faust*. If possible, Hermans has improved. His wonderful voice is so admirably under control, so deliciously even in all the extent of its register, that every bar he sings is an enjoyment. His trill in the serenade was most artistically given, with such a wondrous voice it seemed almost an impossible achievement. Himmer is, beyond doubt, one of the finest tenors we have had, Italian or German. His voice is eminently sympathetic; his falsetto notes even are full, and without the usual harshness of those perilous notes. His acting is perfect—the most earnest, truthful, and graceful on the stage. As a lover he is the most impassioned. From the first moment he beholds "Marguerite" his love fills his whole being.

Madame Rotter is a talented, sympathetic artist, but we do not like her, especially in the third act, as well as Frederici. Her last act, perhaps, was more full of power than the original artist. Madame Rotter does not look "Gretchen," nor does she dress it becomingly; we have scarcely ever seen her look to less advantage. Mad'lle Deuba made nothing of "Seibel;" she has very little voice. Steinecke was as good as usual. The choruses seem to lack number. We missed Birgfield in the march, though the brass band was excellent. There was little enthusiasm; the audience should, it would seem to us, appreciate this fine and complete performance. This evening *Fra Diavolo* will be given. Habelman, the popular tenor, will appear. Madame Johannsen, Madame Rotter, Steinecke and Hermans. The performance will be a most acceptable one, for *Fra Diavolo* is an opera full of tunes that any one can hum or whistle.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—As every wall in the city says, "Sam" is played every night at the Arch.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Member from Pike* passes the *bill* every night, which causes a great many *bills* to be passed into the Treasurer's office.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Ice Witch* every night to the delight of hundreds.

THE OLD FOLKS.—The pleasant and peculiar entertainments of Father Kemp and his talented troupe are drawing excellent houses at National Hall. The unique costumes revive the recollections of one hundred years ago, and the music is appropriate to the style of the performers. This troupe have, during the past ten years, performed throughout the principal cities of the Union, and with uniform success. They are without equals in this peculiar line.

"MARIA DI ROHAN."—This opera will be performed on Friday evening next by Perelli's pupils, and the interest of the occasion will be heightened by the *debut* in it of a young lady well known in musical circles, and one of Mr. Perelli's most promising pupils. The remainder of the cast is also good, and the opera will be well performed, and doubtless attract the usual "Perelli" audience—full and fashionable.

EUROPE.

Three Days Later by the "Hermann"—The English Reform Bill—Extension of the Right of Franchise—Stay of the French Troops in Mexico—An Expression of Opinion from Marshal Forey.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 14th inst., arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning. The steamers *Asia* and *Erin* arrived out on the 10th. The steamship *Caroline*, from New Orleans, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th instant. The steamer *Queen*, from New York, passed Holyhead on the 12th inst.; the *Mont Blanc*, from Savannah, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th; the *Eliza*, from Mobile, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

ENGLAND.

The London *Times* says:—"The new reform bill will consist simply of lowering the franchise in the boroughs to £6, and in the counties to £15 occupation. It seems Earl Russell acts on John Bright's advice, resolving to stake the existence of the Administration on the success of the bill. We cannot suppose the Government believes such a bill will be accepted as a settlement of the reform question. The conduct of the ministry on reform seems to show that they are themselves conscious they are settling down."

Erie Railroad (paid up) shares had declined 1. Five-twenties declined ¼. Illinois Central shares declined ¼.

FRANCE.

In the Senate, Marshal Forey said the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and even desired that fresh reinforcements be sent out. M. Rouker said, in behalf of the Government, that these opinions were the Marshal's opinions only. The views of the Government were embodied in the speech from the throne and the address.

HUNGARY AND CROATIA.

The Croatian Diet had agreed to a union with Hungary.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister had declared that the finances of the country were more favorable than were supposed. The expenditures were 1,400,000,000 reals, while the revenue was 1,700,000,000, including bonds representing the national property.

An address, replying to the speech, was adopted.

RUSSIA.

The Budget has been published. The ordinary and extraordinary revenue, including the surplus of the last loan, was three hundred and eighty-one and a half million roubles. The issue of treasury bonds was nine millions. Ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, three hundred and ninety-two millions.

SWEDEN.

The Franco-Swedish treaty of commerce has been sanctioned by all four of the Chambers, after a most violent debate.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 U S 7·60s June	99	100 sh Phil & Erie	2d 30⅛
$1500 do.	Feb 97⅛	200 sh do.	b60 31
$00 Le'h Va'y scrp	18	400 sh do.	b30 30⅛
100 sh Reading	c 50⅛	100 sh do.	c5. 30⅛
50 sh do.	50	100 sh do.	b30 30⅛
100 sh do.	s20wn 50⅛	100 sh do.	b30 30⅛
12 sh Cam & Am.	117½	100 sh do.	b15 30⅛
20 sh Consol Bk.	40	100 sh Corn Planter.	⅛
100 sh Oak Shade	2⅛	100 sh Cata pf.	b5 32½
500 sh Green Mt.	4	200 sh Mingo.	1⅛
10 sh Lehigh Valley	62⅛	200 sh Lehigh Zinc.	39
100 sh do.	62⅛	100 sh do.	b5 30
30 sh Girard Bk.	53		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U S 5-20s	102⅝	200 sh Phil & Erie	30⅛
$6000 U S '81s	104	200 sh do.	b30 30⅛
200 sh Cata pf.	b5. 32½	100 sh do.	b10. 30⅞
100 sh do.	b5. 32⅛	50 sh Junction	⅛
100 sh do.	s30 32⅛	100 sh Susq. C'l.	b60 12½
200 sh do.	32⅛	20 sh Lehigh Nav.	51⅛
11 sh Union Canlpf.	4½	24 sh do.	51⅛
200 sh do.	4½	8 sh Ph & Tren.	114
5 sh Minehill	54½		

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅞; Cumberland preferred, 45; Michigan Southern 69½; New York Central, 92½; Missouri 6s, 76⅛; Erie, 68⅝; United States Coupons, 1881, 104; do. 1862, 104; Treasury 7 3-10s, 99(@99⅛; Gold, 136½; Exchange on London, 48½ per cent premium. There is more doing in Western Telegraph; Union stock, 68.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
February 28 and March 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, embracing many subjects, from the pencils of the old and modern masters; fine proof Engravings, Chromo Lithographs, Colored Prints, etc., framed and unframed. Also, a lot of Photograph Frames, etc. 2 24 3t

JOINT TRADE SALE OF MANTEL, PIER AND LOOKING GLASSES, PIER TABLES, BRACKETS, ETC. ETC.
From the establishments of Joshua Cope and No. 53 S. Fourth street; George C. Neukuff, No. 929 Arch street; E. Newland & Co., No. 604 Arch street, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Thursday Morning,
March 8 at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, without reserve.
Particulars hereafter. 2 27 2t

FOURTH EDITION

FENIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Roberts Branch.

PLAN TO SEIZE BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

There was a large meeting of the Roberts branch of the Fenians held here last evening, at which one of the speakers intimated that their plan of offensive operations was to seize British Columbia, with an army of 20,000 men, and having thus got possession of a harbor on the Pacific, to send out privateers to sweep British commerce from the seas.

It was stated that General Sweeney's plan of military operations had been submitted within the last week to a military committee of forty, of whom nine-tenths had served as officers during the late war, and that the plan was unanimously endorsed. Over one thousand dollars was contributed to the cause at the close of the meeting.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of the American Equal Rights League of Philadelphia, asking that a republican form of government be secured to each State. Referred to the Special Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution expressing the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the United States, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for a uniform system of militia in the United States, with slight amendments.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, to exempt from taxation, by State or local laws, lands granted to colleges for educational purposes.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information relating to the appointment of Provisional Governors in the South, under what law they were appointed, how they were paid, whether they took the oath of office, etc. It was passed.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) asked that the resolution recently offered by him for the appointment of a committee to investigate the frauds of the Cotton Bureau, etc., be taken up.

Mr. Davis caused to be read a lengthy communication from a former Provost Marshal of Natchez, Miss., detailing a number of alleged cotton frauds coming under his notice in the Department of the Southwest.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Newell (N. J.) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New Jersey, in regard to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) introduced a bill to fix the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) introduced a bill in regard to the fees and costs of clerks, marshals, and attorneys in the Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday, to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Higby (Cal.) spoke in support of the proposed amendment. He did not believe generally in making amendments going by very slow degrees to a proper conclusion, nor in making such amendments as will occasion division in the public mind, but the amendment would only give effect and vitality, and life to portions of the Constitution which were intended from the beginning to have life and vitality, but which had received a construction by which they had been entirely ignored. The amendment was reported as coming from the Reconstruction Committee, a committee appointed not to have the power of a Star Chamber, but to get information and light for Congress and the Executive. He argued that it under the fifth clause of the first article of the Constitution each branch of the Government were, as the President had intimated, to decide the question of the readmission of members from the Rebel States, they would be usurping the powers of the Government. The grand and distinctive difference between Congress and the Executive was this: Congress insisted that it is a work of the Legislature to place the Rebel States in the condition of loyal States, entitled to representation, whilst the President of the United States insisted there should be no legislation on the subject.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 27.

Messrs. Connell and Ridgway presented petitions favorable to applying school tax to the payment of school warrants.

Mr. Ridgway read one from Unitarian Church members, of Germantown, favorable to Sunday travel.

Mr. Connell read a remonstrance against the Lombard and South streets supplement.

Mr. Graham read a remonstrance against driving produce venders from the streets.

Mr. James read a bill preventing the packing of hay in Bristol.

Mr. Ridgway read one reviving the old militia organizations.

Mr. Connell read one authorizing the new Boston Coal and Mining Company to build railroads in Schuylkill and Carbon counties; also one incorporating the Great Council of United States of Improved Order of Red Men; also one authorizing the Tremont Coal Company to borrow money; also one relative to goods and wares in store and transit and to make the receipts and bills of lading negotiable.

The House bill, giving the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company power to build branches, came up on its third reading, and debates, ending only with adjournment, took place.

Messrs. Hall, Landon, and others spoke in its favor, and Messrs. Lowry, Bignam, and others against it.

Mr. Landon's speech was an able argument, showing that the Company, which has already built a through road to Erie, certainly should have the preference in building branches.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged during the morning session in the first reading of one hundred and forty-nine bills of a private character, none of which were acted on finally.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer "Arago."

NEW YORK, February 27.—The report of the arrival of the steamer *Arago* at this port, this morning, was premature.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—Justice Strong.—The court, this morning, was engaged with the New Trial Motion Lists. The motions for a new trial in the cases of the Commercial National Bank vs. Cope, Wayne & Miller, the sureties in the bond of the late paying teller of the bank, were overruled.

In the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. The New York and Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company, Justice Strong this morning granted the injunction prayed for, and ordered a decree to be prepared according to the prayer of the bill.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1.—Judge Hare.—John Smiley, and Mary Jane, his wife, to the use of the said Mary Jane Smiley, and Samuel Bones and John S. Sheaff, trading as Bones & Sheaff. An action to recover from a canal boat alleged to have been the property of plaintiffs, sold by defendants. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2.—President Judge Sharswood.—Samuel Winpenny and Ernest Sopp, et al. An action of ejectment, to recover possession of certain houses at the Falls of Schuylkill. On trial.

THE WEAVER AND GIVEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—Yesterday the case was called, and proceeded with the answer of Mr. Given. A number of witnesses were called, but nothing special was proved, except the fact that in the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward a man voted twice. Offers were made to prove the tickets voted by the persons giving them out, but the Court overruled them. Other offers were made, but the testimony was rejected by the Court until actual fraud was shown.

Counsel for Mr. Given then proposed to call the voters of the division, and this morning the case was proceeded with in this manner:—

Daniel Kane, marked as voting, testified that he did not vote at the last election.

Mrs. Sarah Nichols testified no Joseph or James Churtz resided at her house, No. 715 S. Sixth street, at the time of the election. (He is marked as voting from this residence.)

Mrs. McNichols testified that George Macee did not reside at her house at the last election. He is on the list as voting.

Ann O'Neill testified that James Hall did not reside at her place, No. 526 Shippen street.

Michael Lilly testified that he did not vote at the last election.

James Wray testified that he voted at the last election; got his tickets from Millshe.

Mr. Usher testified that he gave Mr. Wray a ticket with Mr. Given's name on it.

Thomas H. Rogers testified that he voted, and got his ticket from Mr. Hurst.

Robert McFarland testified that he voted for Mr. Given.

Charles Fleming testified that he voted for Mr Given.

Officer Marsh testified that he saw a man named Christy vote in the Sixth and Seventh Divisions of the Fourth Ward.

Officer Dix testified that he saw Christy vote in the Sixth Division.

Lytle J. Hurst testified that he voted, but could not tell for whom; had two or three kinds of tickets in his pocket, and could not tell certainly whether he voted for Mr. Given.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—John Elder was charged with assault and battery on the driver of a Market street car, named Morrow, with intent to kill. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the defendant was driving a furniture car along in front of the approaching passenger car. The driver halloed to him to get off the track, which he refused to do. This led to the difficulty.

The parties came into conflict, it being alleged by the prosecutor that the defendant struck the first blow, and the defendant, on the other hand, alleging that the other party struck him first with a murderous-looking iron bar which he brought out of the car with him. This bar the defendant, according to his version of the story, wrenched from the hands of the prosecutor, and hit him a heavy blow over the head with it, inflicting quite a serious wound. Jury out.

George Wise was convicted of burglary, committed at the tailor store of Christian Ball, by which he obtained clothing to the value of $140, and being an old offender, just a year out of the Penitentiary, was sentenced to ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

David Harding, a youth who was indicted with Wise for the same burglary, pleaded guilty.

Joseph Squere pleaded guilty to larceny, as a bailee, of $30 entrusted by a departing soldier with him for safe keeping, and was sentenced to four months in the County Prison.

Cornelia Williams, alias Elizabeth Walter, alias Wilson, pleaded guilty to the larceny of two coats worth $23, the property of John Colgate, and was sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

John Murphy pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $17, the property of Henry Stan.

William Wilson and John Ferguson were charged with the larceny of $30, the property of Louise Calhoun, No. 1204 Olive street. Wilson pleaded guilty, and Ferguson was on trial when our report closed.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Stocks, Gold, and the Markets—Assassination Attempted—Cabinet Rumors on the Street—Philadelphia Case in Court—Mortuary—General Grant's Movements—Mr. Johnson's Policy in the Common Council—A Map Case, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 27.

Gold opens at 137 this morning. The Stock Market is stronger, and better prices are realized. Governments are dull. The produce and merchandise markets are dull, and prices are still ruling lower. Flour is heavy; Wheat nominal; Cotton steady; Freights brisk; Corn and Pork higher. Money is easy at 6@7 per cent. Exchange has advanced to 108. The Custom receipts yesterday were nearly a million in gold.

Frederick Douglass, in a letter to a friend in Hoboken, states that passing through Baltimore last Sunday night, on his way to the railroad station, he was recognized, followed, and finally set upon by three assassins, one hurling a brick, and another aiming at a pistol at him. The brick was hurled with great energy, and grazed his right knee; but the pistol failed to go off. Friends who accompanied him to the station called the "watch" as soon as the pistol was drawn, whereupon the assassins disappeared in the darkness.

The following paragraph from the *Tribune* creates some talk here to-day:—"Those members of the Cabinet, we are informed on good authority, who contemplated resigning their portfolios, have concluded, after consulting with friends, to await the action of the President. They prefer to give him the opportunity of removing them, should he think proper, rather than of accepting their resignations. It is not improbable that he will accept the alternative in the case of one of these gentlemen in the course of a few days. Such is the expectation at Washington among persons well informed."

Trade at some of the Live Stock Markets is more active than it was last week. Beef cattle is sold at Bergen from ½c to 1c. better than one week ago. At Allerton's, on Forty-fourth street, we do not feel warranted in quoting the price at more than ½c. ₱ lb. higher than for the same animals last week. The arrivals are heavy, except in Bergen. The transactions in milch cows are small, and prices are no better than were quoted in our last report. Good veal calves are active and firm at last week's figures.

The arrivals of mutton are thus far light, trade being more active, and prices better than they were one week ago; a large proportion of the sheep, however, are very poor. The receipts of live hogs are heavy as usual, business moderately active, and quotations firm. Two far seventy-four car loads of live hogs have arrived since our last report.

There were 496 deaths in this city last week—124 men, 112 women, 154 boys, and 105 girls—an increase over last week of 78, and a decrease of 59 as compared with the corresponding time in 1865. Of the deceased, 204 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:—Consumption, 85; inflammation of the lungs, 42; infantile marasmus, 27; scarlet fever, 24; infantile convulsions, 35; typhoid fever, 18; infantile debility, 15; bronchitis, 17; dropsy in the head, 14; typhus fever, 10; inflammation of the brain, 12. From external causes 45. There were 99 deaths in the Institutions, and 26 interments in Potter's Field.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and took up the resolutions adopted by the Aldermen endorsing President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which occasioned an exciting debate. A substitute was offered disagreeing with the policy of the President, which was supplanted by the adoption of a resolution appointing a special committee of three to draft resolutions endorsing the veto.

Judge Barnard yesterday decided in a case that was brought before him, that the Courts had no authority to discharge minors from the army, and that application should be made to the Secretary of War.

An action has been commenced by Mr Patrick O'Brien, a civil surveyor, against Mr. James T. Lloyd, a map manufacturer, to recover over three thousand dollars for services alleged to have been rendered. An attachment was procured against Mr. Lloyd's property, and a motion to vacate was yesterday made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Ingraham. The case was adjourned over until Wednesday, after hearing argument of counsel. FULTON.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), February 27.
Second Night of the Season.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AND RESERVED SEATS.
Admission to Parquet and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
Secured seats, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
Seats can be secured in the Balcony Boxes without extra charge, i. e., for One Dollar each.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents; Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
THIS Tuesday EVENING, ONLY NIGHT OF Auber's Romantic Opera in three acts,
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Fra Diavolo.....THEODORE HABELMAN
Zerline.....Madame JOHANNA ROTTER
Lorenzo.....JEAN ARMAND
Jacomo, Beppo, Matthew, Brigands.....JOSEPH HERMANS, HEINRICH STEINECKE, OTTO LEHMAN
The first production here by this Company of this wonderfully popular opera. The able critic of the Washington "Chronicle" pronounced the recent production of "Fra Diavolo" the most genuine success of the season, and the most enjoyable operatic performance ever given in that city. It is not presumption to say that no other American cast equals that of the German Opera Company in vivacity and *esprit de l'opera*.
Habelman and Madame Rotter are esteemed as in their most effective *roles*. Hermans, slightly surpassing in that good nature which the public everywhere accords him, in order to please Milor, the Englishman, with something national, introduces, as one of the Robbers, Russell's popular ballad, "I'm afloat! I'm afloat!" which produces the most tumultuous enthusiasm and presents this popular basso in an entirely new feature.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 28,
MOZART'S IMMORTAL OPERA,
MAGIC FLUTE. MAGIC FLUTE.
DEBUT OF MAD'LLE ELVIRA NADDI.
Hermans, Franz Himmer, Wesnich, Elvira Naddi, Madame Johannsen.
This sublime Opera of the great Maestro is presented after the most careful study and rehearsal and now attracts the largest audience uniformly of the entire repertoire. The Opera is at present given in a most gratifying manner, and as clearly excelling all its former presentations in this country, is worthy of the large attendance which it receives.
Neither of the above operas can be repeated.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, March 3,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house ONE DOLLAR. Seats may be secured TO-MORROW without extra charge. 2 27

UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE,
N. E. Corner Third and Walnut Streets,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.
ASSETS.....$370,000
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND RISKS, AT LOWEST RATES.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	H. F. ROBINSON,
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FRANCIS TETE.	G. W. BERNADOU,
JOHN H. IRWIN,	HENRY SAMUEL,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	WILLIAM S. BAIRD.
WILLIAM C. KENT,	CHARLES WHEELER,
HENRY LEWIS, JR.,	S. DALLBERT.
J. P. STEINER,	NORRIS S CUMMINGS,
EDWARD L. CLARK,	SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
GEORGE LEWIS,	F. LAVERGNE,
ELLIS YARNALL,	JOHN MOSS.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 27 2t

OIL PAINTINGS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.
Productions of prominent American and European Artists, all especially ordered, or selected with great care.
ARCHITECTURAL AND STREET SCENES.
CHARMING DOMESTIC INTERIORS.
AMERICAN AND SWISS LANDSCAPES.
MARINES, CATTLE, ETC. ETC.
Now in the Galleries, works of—

Paul Weber,	Meyer Von Bremen,
Von Starkenborgh,	Salentin,
W. S. Young,	Lasch.
E. D. Lewis,	Carl Hoff,
Russell Smith,	Kunassey,
E. Moran,	Schlecht.
George C. Lambdin,	Engelhardt,
Xanthus Smith.	Meyerheim,
J. G. Falconer, R. H. A.	Herzog.

Only original guaranteed works.
Galleries always open free to visitors.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
2 21 6trp No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
Have always in stock
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,
AS LOW AS A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE CAN BE MANUFACTURED.
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BEST FRENCH PLATES.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

CHEAPNESS, EXCELLENCE, AND FAMOUS FOR STYLE,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation),
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O
DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L
REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.
* * * * * * * *
From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off a sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon hearing that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A
From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. M. RRIGE.

N
From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 906 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
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